FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 026

6 February 1980

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Parliamentary Groups Hold Preparatory CSCE Meeting in Sofia AA 1
Arrival of Cubans [Havana] AA 1
Opening of Session AA 1
CEMA Nuclear Energy Talks End; Protocol Signed AA 1

BULGARIA

Dzhurov Receives Soviet Marshal Kulikov C 1
Kubadinski Receives USSR's CSCE Chairman Shitikov C 1
Zhivkov Receives Soviet Communications Minister Pervyshin C 1
Politburo Decision on Lenin Jubilee Hails USSR Model C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Feb]
Zhivkov Congratulates Ceausescu on Birthday [SCINTEIA 29 Jan] C 3
Briefs: Grozev Returns From Brussels; Writers to Moscow C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

West's Return to Reactionary Policies Threatens Peace D 1
[Matous in RUDE PRAVO 2 Feb]
Historical Background to Cold War Reviewed D 4
FRG, France Meet on Conflicts of Interest With U.S. Policy [Vonderka] D 5
U.S. Criticized for Plans To Use Nuclear Weapons in Gulf [Berko] D 6
U.S. Sending Money, Arms, 'Military Units' to Pakistan D 7
[Zelenak in SMENA 5 Feb]
Joint Winter Military Maneuvers Held With USSR D 8
[Hecko in RUDE PRAVO 2 Feb]
Commission Approves Engineering Cooperation Plans With USSR D 8
Husak Presents Award to Soviet Ambassador D 8
U.S. Embargo Provides Incentive To Increase Grain Production D 9
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 26 Jan]
Good Fodder Stocks May Offset Meat Production Problems D 9
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 30 Jan]
Pledge for 5 Tons of Sugar Per Hectare Unfulfilled D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Jan]
Foreign Exchange Wasted on Unused Technology D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Trade, Production Managers Responsible for Shortages D 11
[Sadilkova in RUDE PRAVO 30 Jan]
Incidence of Influenza High, Not Yet Epidemic D 12
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Jan]
Briefs: Flax Production Figures; West Slovak Corn Figures D 12

HUNGARY

Purges o. PRC State, Party, Military Leadership Reported F 1
Nepalese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Losonczi F 1
Lazar, Apro Meet With Iraqi Ambassador F 1
Further Report on 1979 Economic Plan Fulfillment F 2
Briefs: Cultural Protocol With Yugoslavia; Military Delegation's India Visit; Minister Pozsgay's Austrian Visit F 6

POLAND

Jaroszewicz Meets With Krupp Board President G 1
CTK Interviews Jagielski on Economic Cooperation G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives Construction Trade Union Delegation G 1
Industry Prepares for Eighth PZPR Congress G 2
Grudzien Attends Precongress Meeting in Piekary Slaskie G 3
Zandarowski Discusses Precongress Youth Achievements [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 29 Jan] G 3
Youth Daily Views 'Myths, Reality' of Agriculture [Spalinski in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 4 Feb] G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives, Holds Talks With New FRG Ambassador H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Situation During Tito's Illness Calm, 'Normal' [Grizelj in NIN No 1517] I 1
European Support for Detente, CSCE, Olympics Urged [Sundic] I 1
Islamic Nations' Nonalinement Shows 'Devotion to Peace' [Teslic in BORBA 3 Feb] I 2
Discussions, Results of Vrhovec Denmark Visit Viewed I 3
Trade Union Leader Spiljak, Delegation Arrive in Beijing I 4
Economic Journal Views Current Trade With Czechoslovakia I 5
Tito Bestows Award on Radosavljevic on Birthday I 5
Kurtovic Reviews LCY, SAWPY Roles in Political Work I 6
Report on Federal Executive Council Submitted to Assembly I 12
Croatian Party Central Committee Views Economic Tasks, Plans I 14
Manufacturers' Prices To Rise by 13 Percent in 1980 I 16

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS HOLD PREPARATORY CSCE MEETING IN SOFIA

Arrival of Cubans

FL051559 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly has arrived in Sofia to participate in consultations of leaders of socialist countries' parliamentary groups, which will begin tomorrow in that capital. The Cuban delegation is headed by the vice president of the parliamentary group, deputy Aleida March de la Torre, and composed of Lourdes Urrutia, chief of the International Department and adviser-secretary of the parliamentary group.

A delegation from Laos will attend as an observer to the preparatory meeting of the scheduled spring meetings of the Interparliamentary Union's organs and Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Others participating in the meeting, which will last until 7 February, are Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Angola, Vietnam, Democratic Yemen and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Opening of Session

AU060858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 6 February in Sofia a consultative meeting of the representatives of the socialist countries' interparliamentary groups opened. Delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, the PDRY, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR are taking part. A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is attending as an observer.

Vladimir Bonev, National Assembly chairman, greeted the participants and wished them successful work.

The consultative meeting will discuss the preparations for the participation of the socialist countries' interparliamentary groups in the Interparliamentary Union Council in April 1980, the 67th Interparliamentary Conference in September 1980 in Berlin, and the 4th Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in May 1980 in Brussels.

The meeting continues with debates on the agenda.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY TALKS END; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD021114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A meeting of the council for scientific-technical cooperation in the field of fuel and energy ended in Marianske Lazne yesterday with the signing of a final protocol. The meeting was organized by the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy on the basis of the plan of work of the CEMA Standing Commission for Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Energy. Specialists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR discussed for 4 days the development of the nuclear power industry unitl 1990 and its further development in CEMA member countries until 2000. It emerged from the deliberations that by 1990 Czechoslovakia's nuclear complex will possess 16 blocks, of which 12 will be of the Voronezh-440 type and 4 of the Voronezh-1000 type.

DZHUROV RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV

AU051709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, today received Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Ztanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the main political administration of the People's Army, attended the talks. Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also present.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES USSR'S CSCE CHAIRMAN SHITIKOV

AU051950 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA)--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, today received Mr Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR.

In the conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, stress was laid on the active work of the Soviet parliamentarians in the struggle for peace and in the interparliamentary union. The plans for the further expansion of the joint activity of the Bulgarian and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, were examined, as well as the preparations for the forthcoming World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace to be held in Bulgaria in September this year. Mr Georg Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation took part in the conversation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER PERVYSHIN

AU051707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Erlen Pervyshin, Soviet minister of communications equipment industry. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, also attended the talks.

POLITBURO DECISION ON LENIN JUBILEE HAILS USSR MODEL

AU041040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on "BCP Central Committee Politburo Decision on Celebrating the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin"]

[Excerpt] Leninism is the constant guiding light in the BCP's leadership of Bulgaria's socialist construction.

Thanks to the consistent and creative application of Lenin's plan on constructing the new society and the CPSU historic experience, the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of its heroic party, succeeded in constructing the socialist social system within a short period.

The BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum had a historic role in this respect. The years since that plenum were years of intensive activity and creativity in the theory and practice of socialist construction. The BCP April line, Leninist in its essence, is integrally connected with the name and activity of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the worthy heir and continuer of the immortal Dimitrov cause. A prominent Marxist-Leninist and statesman, and one of the most eminent figures of the international communist movement, Comrade Zhivkov is applying in an innovative way Leninist ideas and the CPSU's world historic experience under our country's specific conditions, and has elevated the theory and practice of socialist construction to a new and higher level.

The deeper, more consistently and creatively we utilize the eternal treasure of Leninism, the greater our successes and the more correct our steps in constructing the new social system--this is our party's conclusion also now, after three and a half decades of socialist construction.

The Leninist style and methods of work characterize the entire practical and theoretical activity of the BCP and its Central Committee in constructing developed socialism. The BCP program adopted by the 10th party congress, as well as the decisions of the 11th party congress and national conference and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's works, represent a creative Marxist-Leninist development of the principles, goals and ways of constructing the mature socialism in our country. Our party developed and is successfully conducting a line of combining the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. This is being done on the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the emerging new problems, needs and requirements in the construction of the developed socialist society. Our party is consistently implementing the strategic slogan of high efficiency and quality as well as the tasks of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy and the task of consistently applying the economical approach.

The BCP's general line on constructing the developed socialist society is characterized by its essential course of ever closer cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is a powerful and constructive force of our development, a source of inspiration and national pride for the Bulgarian people, and support and guarantee in its struggle for socialism and communism. "Connecting its destiny with the destiny of the USSR and the socialist community, we, the Bulgarian communists and people," stresses Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "have accepted our share of historical responsibility for the destiny of world socialism and mankind."

The BCP Central Committee Politburo decision reads further: The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are consistently conducting a Leninist internationalist course of close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. Fulfilling their international duty the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are making constant efforts to strengthen the unity and power of the Warsaw Pact and strengthen and develop the cooperation among the fraternal socialist states within the framework of CEMA and on a bilateral basis.

The foreign policy of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states is a reincarnation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the fundamental Leninist principles--proletarian and socialist internationalism and the peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The Leninist postulates on peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems were incorporated in the program for peace developed by the CPSU. The struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to implement this program in life has become a basic and integral part of the USSR foreign policy during the last decade and the main characteristic of the contemporary international development. Together with the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries are conducting a consistent struggle to remove the danger of war, strengthen peace and security and develop the process of detente and cooperation in Europe and the world. The socialist countries are a decisive force opposing the dangerous and adventurous attempts of imperialism and its servants.

The struggle of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states as well as progressive mankind for peace, freedom and social progress is facing fierce opposition from the reactionary imperialist circles. They are stubbornly striving to change the balance of power in their favor and intensify the arms race. The Pentagon and NATO are conducting a new escalation in the nuclear arms race and the U.S. administration is more and more returning to the phraseology, spirit and methods of the "cold war." The world's peace-loving forces are responding to these actions of imperialism which are dangerous for peace by further uniting their ranks and ever more actively struggling for peace, security, independence, democracy and socialism.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU310922 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Cable from President Todor Zhivkov to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, on the occasion of your 62d birthday, please accept my friendly greetings and most cordial and sincere wishes for good health, personal happiness and success in your highly responsible activity and wishes for new achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your fatherland to the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people.

I am convinced that Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and fraternal cooperation will continue to develop in the spirit of the traditional friendship between our two peoples and in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, of peace and socialism throughout the world.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

BRIEFS

GROZEV RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS--Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation, has returned home from Brussels where he attended a consultative conference of the international and national committees for European security and cooperation. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU]

WRITERS TO MOSCOW--A delegation of the Bulgarian Writers Union, headed by Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the union, has left for the Soviet Union. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU]

WEST'S RETURN TO REACTIONARY POLICIES THREATENS PEACE

AU051940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Milan Matous article: "Sharp Class Struggle: Causes of the Aggravation of Ideo-political Confrontation"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE CORE OF THE PRESENT IDEOLOGICAL FIGHT, WHICH IS AN INSEPARABLE AND SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT OF THE WORLD POLITICAL STRUGGLE, IS THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' EFFORT TO MAKE THE WORKERS AND THE BROAD MASSES OF OTHER WORKING PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THEIR TRUE INTERESTS, TO MAKE THEM CORRECTLY ORIENT THEMSELVES TO WORLD DEVELOPMENTS AND TO THE SITUATION IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, AND TO GRASP THE LAWS GOVERNING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR OWN POSSIBILITIES OF PROGRESSIVE AND REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.

The most reactionary circles of imperialism, and particularly the U.S. military-industrial complex, are persistently searching for tactics that would enable them to halt and liquidate progressive changes in the world. Their methods of political and ideological influence are adjusted to the existing situation, but their reactionary aims and substance remains the same. As of the beginning of this year world reaction, with the United States at the head, has unleashed a new wave of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria, resembling the darkest times of the cold war. It is presented as though it were in reaction to the activity of socialist states, and specifically to the assistance granted by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. In reality, however, the present militant tactics of imperialism are the continuation and escalation of what was being prepared and shaped for a number of years.

The defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia has landed the plans of a so-called internal erosion of socialism in a crisis. It has confirmed that the countries of the socialist community have sufficient strength and determination to successfully defend their revolutionary achievements, to put an end to internal reactionary attempts and to erect a barrier to foreign imperialist political and military intervention. The powerful pressure of world progressive forces, as well as of public opinion, forced the United States and the other NATO countries in the first half of the seventies to undertake a number of significant actions and to make concessions--sometimes honest, at other times dishonest--to peaceful coexistence.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE SEVENTIES, ANTI-COMMUNIST AND ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA WAS AGAIN SHARPENED ENORMOUSLY. THE CAMPAIGNS ABOUT A SOVIET THREAT AND ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ACQUIRED UNPRECEDENTED INTENSITY AND SCOPE. The imperialist forces loudly proclaim pseudoprogressive slogans in order to conceal the actual sharpening of their practical reactionary policy. Carter's statements are full of words about peace, even though he is gradually emphasizing that world peace depends on the growth of U.S. and NATO military forces. Never before had bourgeois propaganda shown such great hypocritical concern for the fate of democracy and human rights, mainly in the socialist states. Together with discrediting socialism, it distracts attention from the true danger of strengthening reaction, conservatism, militarism and neofascism in the capitalist part of the world.

Carter's administration in the United States is a most dangerous political team. That is proved by its pressure for increased armament throughout the coalition of its allies, by its hateful anti-Sovietism, by its support of the most reactionary dictatorship on all continents, and by its new attempts of balancing on the very verge of war in various regions of our planet. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government in Great Britain is of a similar coinage. A shift to the right has occurred in Europe in the governments of Sweden, Holland, Greece, Italy and Portugal. [paragraph continues]

A serious threat to Europe, to us as immediate neighbors, and also--to a broader extent--to the development of world events is Franz Josef Strauss' candidacy for the post of chancellor in the FRG elections this October.

In the worldwide connections that are now being shaped under conditions of the extremely retrograde U.S. policy, a Strauss government in Western Germany could lead to a most dangerous internal development in the FRG and to the forming of an ultrareactionary, adventurist, militarist Washington-Bonn axis, which could cause great worry not only to peace-loving and progressive forces, but also to the imperialist allies within the NATO framework.

THE HYSTERIA OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA AND THE STRONG-ARM POLITICAL GESTURES OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE BEGINNING OF 1980 ARE NOT A MANIFESTATION OF SELF-CONFIDENCE OR AN EXPRESSION OF THE TRUE POTENTIAL OF THE IMPERIALIST WEST BUT ARE, TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, A SIGN OF NERVOUSNESS CAUSED BY ACCUMULATING FAILURES. The imperialist policy toward the revolutionary forces is changing; attempts at halting these forces by force alternate with attempts to disintegrate them by milder and more refined methods, but from year to year the changes in the world continue to benefit progress to the detriment of imperialism.

It is not surprising that such a balance--particularly if we add to it the grave economic problems in the capitalist countries--causes unrest in imperialist political circles. The most reactionary circles of imperialism are attempting to halt the progressive revolutionary development in the world at any price.

This time they unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign of unprecedented dimensions: The world is to believe that the Soviet assistance to Afghan people and to their revolution is military aggression and threatens world peace. The prosecutor's role is adopted by the United States, which has an army of one-half million men, deployed thousands of kilometers away from its own borders, and which had carried out--since World War II--215 military interventions and threats by force against other states, including the dirty 20-year war in Vietnam. The place at its side was taken by Great Britain, the expeditionary forces of which had tried for two centuries to turn Afghanistan into a colony.

The imperialist forces and the Maoists are very loudly voicing their concern over the fate of the Afghan people. In reality, they are afraid of the Afghan revolution, afraid that the world revolutionary process has advanced a step further in that part of the world. It is the same "concern" they had in 1948 for the "fate of the Czechoslovak people"; it is the same "concern" that had evoked their furious anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in 1968, when the path of counterrevolution was barred in Czechoslovakia.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE NOT EXPORTING REVOLUTION, THEY ARE NOT SPREADING IT BY BAYONETS; THE REVOLUTION MUST RIPEN FROM INTERNAL SOCIAL CONFLICTS AS AN INTERNAL POLITICAL NECESSITY. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DO NOT HESITATE, HOWEVER, TO GRANT NATIONS ASSISTANCE AGAINST THE EXPORT OF COUNTERREVOLUTION, OR AGAINST IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION. The paradox is that today the imperialists are also making use of the century-old bitter experience of developing countries with imperialism for their anti-Soviet campaign. Time and again the colonizers arrived with promises of protecting the local population's interests, but soon it became obvious that they were concerned with nothing but the shameless exploitation of the country's riches and the work of its people--concerned with nothing but their own positions of political power.

It is primarily the result of their bitter historic experiences with imperialism that even today makes certain progressive statesmen of developing countries succumb to the imperialist, heckling anti-Soviet campaign, preventing them from believing that in Afghanistan it really is a matter of selfless international revolutionary assistance, aimed neither at enriching the Soviet Union itself, nor at enslaving Afghanistan in the power politics sense. The very fact that the relative influence of the American anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is based on such a cardinal lie and mystification is actually its Achilles' heel, which sooner or later must become evident.

Bourgeois propaganda is comparing Afghanistan with Vietnam and Soviet assistance with American intervention. In one aspect the similarity cannot be denied--both historical occasions practically prove to the nations of the world the actual difference between the foreign policy of the imperialist United States and that of socialist Soviet Union. So far, part of the world public believes the anti-Soviet slanders in the case of Afghanistan, but the more critically thinking people, even in the West, are asking: How come the majority of the Afghan people, including the army, have immediately taken the side of Babrak Karmal's revolutionary government? And that the reactionary forces have to be trained and organized from outside the country, with the joint assistance of all retrograde circles--from American imperialists to the NATO Pact, from fanatical Muslim sects to adventurist Maoist circles?

THE BASIC QUESTION IS: WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE PRESENT WAVE OF POLITICAL NERVOUSNESS AND TENSION IN THE WORLD? BOURGEOIS POLITICIANS AND PROPAGANDA ARE ACCUSING THE SOVIET UNION, POINTING TO ITS ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN, BUT IN REALITY WHAT WE HAVE HERE IS AN IMPERIALIST ACTION PREPARED AND TIMED WELL IN ADVANCE.

Basically, even the shameless anti-Soviet campaign is not new: All the old slanders against the Soviet Union were merely escalated and measures were taken for which the most reactionary circles of imperialism have been striving for several years. These policies apply to armament and military measures, to the blocking of diplomatic peace negotiations and to the restriction of trade, scientific and cultural contacts.

The whipped-up, hateful anti-Soviet campaign, creating the idea that the Soviet Union's present policy is threatening peace in the world, is intended to distract attention from the real imperialist, aggressive, militarist policy.

International reaction is trying to create disturbances in the world to frustrate the purpose of existing peace treaties and to bring back the atmosphere of the cold war. It is striving to evoke an atmosphere of a fear of war, with the image of socialism as the source of the danger, and that of the militarist policy of imperialism as the guarantee of peace. THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN IS TAILORED TO THE AMERICAN VERSION, EXPRESSED BY CARTER'S LIPS: PEACE, BUT PEACE DEPENDENT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE U.S. AND NATO MILITARY SUPREMACY. IT IS NOT JUST A COINCIDENCE THAT THE AMERICAN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IS BOUND TO AMERICAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INTRIGUES AGAINST IRAN. THE AMERICAN STATESMEN AND JOURNALISTS ARE EVEN STRIVING TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE DANGER TO IRAN DOES NOT EMANATE FROM THE UNITED STATES, BUT--ON THE CONTRARY--AS THOUGH THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO COME TO IRAN'S ASSISTANCE AGAINST "SOVIET AGGRESSION."

It was not quite unexpected that the American imperialists and their allies again resorted to the tactics of aggravation, both in politics and in propaganda. They are thus trying to reach the positions that have been sliding from their hands more and more each year. [paragraph continues]

THE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE OF THE WORLD WAS NOT, AND WILL NOT BE IN THE FUTURE, EITHER SMOOTH OR IDYLLIC. PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO COME AS A PRESENT FROM IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, EITHER. THE LENINIST IDEA OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS, AND THE PEACE PROGRAM OF THE 24TH AND 25TH CPSU CONGRESSES SAY CLEARLY THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS MUST BE ENFORCED; that militarism must be prevented; and that the adversaries of peace must be made to negotiate and to come to agreements, and also made to adhere to them. In those efforts, too, an enormous role is played by the awareness of the peoples masses throughout the world. That is the significant reason why the adversaries are today striving so intensely to disorient the masses.

The methods used by bourgeois propaganda are no great surprise, either. Old experience tells us that the liar shouts the loudest: The less businesslike his arguments are, the more absurd are his fabrications.

The hateful campaign of the bourgeois circles is incapable of halting the development of our times and of stopping the enormous historical changes in the world. It is, however, dangerous to play with fire. It seriously damages normal trade, cultural, political, and even sports relations--simply and briefly, all human relations in the world. It threatens peaceful development--which is far from becoming a fateful certainty--for which progressive forces are exerting tremendous effort.

THAT IS WHY THE PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY, TOO, SO RESOLUTELY AND CATEGORICALLY CONDEMN THE NEW ATTEMPTS UNDERTAKEN BY IMPERIALISM TO POISON THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE. WE ARE FIRMLY STANDING IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT. WE HAVE CONVINCED OURSELVES TIME AND AGAIN FROM OUR OWN EXPERIENCE, AND WE ARE CONVINCING OURSELVES EVEN TODAY, THAT THE MAIN SUPPORT AND SOURCE OF SELFLESS ASSISTANCE IN MOMENTS OF GREATEST NEED AND OF EXTREME COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY DANGER IS, FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE SOVIET UNION. TIME AND AGAIN THIS WAS--AS IT IS TODAY--THE TRUE CAUSE OF ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA BY INTERNATIONAL REACTION.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO COLD WAR REVIEWED

ID051528 Prague in English to Africa 1530 GMT 4 Feb 80 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago, from February 4th to 11th 1945, the leaders of the three allied anti-fascist powers, Winston Churchill, F.D. Roosevelt and Stalin, held talks at Yalta in the Crimea. The Yalta Conference gave the final impetus to detailed coordination of military operations of the three powers and discussed the postwar future of the world.

There were three significant documents adopted at the Yalta Conference. In the Declaration on Liberated Europe, the Allied Powers agreed to coordinate their actions in settling the political and economic problems in postwar Europe. The second document, the Declaration on the United Nations, called for the convening of a conference in April 1945 which would adopt the charter of a new international organization. Finally, in a joint proclamation called Unity in Peace as Well as in War, the Allied Powers expressed their determination to maintain and promote in the approaching peacetime the unity of actions and objectives which made it possible for the allies to win the war.

Before the Yalta Conference, President F.D. Roosevelt told Congress that it was necessary to install perfect peace after the war and to prevent another conflict from breaking out and fatally affecting further generations. F.D. Roosevelt was a realistically minded politician and realized how difficult it is to lay the groundwork for the postwar setup of the world.

The Nazi armies were retreating on all fronts and their eventual defeat was obvious, and yet some American circles speculated the signing of a separate treaty with Germany directed against the Soviet Union.

Winston Churchill very quickly forgot the outcome of the Yalta Conference and in his speech in Fulton, Missouri, in 1946, he in fact launched the cold war. President Roosevelt's successors replaced his concept of promoting Soviet-American relations in the interest of peace and security in the world by a policy of severing friendly ties between the United States and the Soviet Union, militarizing West Germany and establishing aggressive military blocs against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It was more than 25 years before the socialist countries broke the cold war ice and before the Soviet Union and other East European states could open a peaceful dialog with the German Federal Republic, the Polish border on the Oder and Neisse River line was recognized, the Munich agreement was proclaimed null and void and the Berlin problem was resolved.

Thirty years had passed since the end of World War II before the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation was convened; 30 years of struggle for the implementation of the conclusions of the Yalta Conference of February 1945.

Today many people ask whether it is necessary to bury everything that has been achieved during those years. The latest trends in American foreign policy indicate that there is a real threat of a return to the cold war. President Carter even suggests that the United States is prepared to wage a hot war. However, the Carter administration should draw a lesson from history, a lesson that not military confrontation but (?joint) efforts and peaceful cooperation can bring benefit to mankind and preserve peace and security for all nations.

FRG, FRANCE MEET ON CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH U.S. POLICY

ID052202 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Frantisek Vonderka commentary]

[Text] Questions pertaining to East-West relations, as you have heard in the news, remain the paramount topic of international reporting. They are being discussed today in neighboring Austria at the meeting of the Socialist International, as well as at the meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC which began in Brussels today. They were also discussed at the 35th Franco-German summit which ended in Paris today.

There has been no parallel between this meeting and discussions between Bonn and Paris in the past 17 years. What are the results? As was expected, both countries agreed to repudiate Soviet aid to Afghanistan, but they also stated their determination to preserve the fruits of the policy of detente. In this connection there is talk about attempts by both countries to find their own specific approach to current international problems. Here is our special Bonn correspondent, Frantisek Vonderka, to tell us how this is being interpreted in Bonn, in the light of the just-concluded Franco-West German talks:

So-called solidarity with the United States was one of the key issues, yet it is no secret that it is France which is quite openly adopting a stance which differs from President Carter's on a number of questions. As the French president put it, his country does not want a return to the cold war; that is why Paris rejects both the line adopted by Washington and the conclusions which Margaret Thatcher's government in London has drawn from it.

Similar wishes--though with regard to the powerful overseas ally they are not being uttered too loudly--are felt in Bonn. The present U.S. line clearly proves that Washington does not need the interests and wishes of its allies: The only thing it expects of them is agreement with the U.S. policy of confrontation.

This is an extremely bitter experience for Bonn. Even the bourgeois press wrote in this connection that Bonn's position did not interest anyone in Washington and that in the end the Federal Government would have to do precisely what the United States wanted.

Today this means to act against its own interests, and Bonn is fully aware of this. People in Bonn are at the same time afraid of an open rift with the United States. That is why the Bonn Cabinet is looking for an ally in Paris. Hence, there have been statements to the effect that Paris and Bonn are seeking a line of action for West Europe which would correspond to their interests and which would also be acceptable to the United States. There is talk of some sort of compromise.

Bonn's pious hope is to get out of this crisis without any great loss, without jeopardizing its own interests. The question remains to what extent the U.S. President is willing to respect these wishes. For the time being he is turning his back on them.

Future developments will show whether the concerted voice of Bonn and Paris will make any sort of impression on Washington. At the moment, Bonn's dilemma remains. The only concrete result of the Paris talks was to reaffirm the well-known fact, namely, that the interests of West Europe and the current U.S. policy are on a collision course.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR PLANS TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN GULF

LD051508 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpt] Esteemed listeners, in the American President's written submission to Congress which preceded the State of the Union message--and which differed from the President's actual words--there was mention of American cooperation with Pakistan in its effort to build its own nuclear bomb. In the message itself, delivered afterward, the American President avoided the written submission of the message, which bore the distinct mark of the handwriting of his adviser, Brzezinski.

Why are we talking about it? The fact is that today's Western press carries new evidence showing that the United States has prepared a plan to use nuclear weapons against Iran. The scenario is a simple one: Should Iran be attacked from the north, the United States would not be able to move its units into this area in less than 1 month and it would therefore have to immediately use tactical nuclear weapons.

The war psychosis prevailing in the White House, as described by the New York TIMES, has compelled a number of American congressmen to issue warnings. Senator Byrd, who leads the Democratic faction in the Senate, criticized in this context remarks made by the special envoy, Clark Clifford, during his recent visit to India. Clifford tried hard to paint a better picture of the U.S. position in the area of the Persian Gulf by issuing a threat that should the Soviet Union want to penetrate this area it would mean war. Senator Byrd described these words as unfortunate and unnecessary.

The Soviet Union answered all these campaigns by saying unequivocally that they have no real substance. World agencies this morning quoted at length the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, which resolutely rejected all attempts by Washington to ascribe to the Soviet Union intentions which have no real basis. The Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE even writes, in connection with the nuclear blackmail of the United States, about a Pentagon doctrine. At the same time, like many other bourgeois newspapers in Western Europe, it calls for vigilance, stating that the public in these countries in particular views more and more critically the rash, arrogant and irresponsible pronouncements of representatives of the White House about the immediate use of nuclear weapons.

U.S. SENDING MONEY, ARMS, 'MILITARY UNITS' TO PAKISTAN

AU061124 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Jozef Zelenak article: "Dangerous Steps Into Asia; on Zbigniew Brzezinski's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago an American delegation, led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security matters, conducted negotiations in Pakistan. The delegation also included Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher and 30 others.

After returning from an inspection of a training camp for Afghan counterrevolutionaries and after another talk with Ziaul Haq, Brzezinski acknowledged at a press conference that the proposal for military assistance to Pakistan had been "worked out in haste," before the United States had had a complete picture of Pakistan's needs. A group of American experts would, therefore, remain in the country and would continue discussing this matter.

Apart from the experts, according to reports from the Indian intelligence service published by THE DAILY TIMES of India, there are military units in Pakistan. They arrived a few days ago; THE DAILY TIMES says nothing of their number, and their mission is not yet clear either--it is not clear whether they are there "merely" to train the Afghan terrorists in the camps near the borders with Afghanistan, or whether they also have other tasks. It is possible that after a "thorough" study of Pakistan's need for the modernization of its army, American military aid will be increased; because even Brzezinski himself has called the initial $400 million aid program "only the beginning; the U.S. commitment will allegedly [as published] depend also on the consultations with other countries interested in Pakistan's security." Pakistan's security is not being threatened, however, especially by the Soviet Union, as the United States is trying to convince the world. On the contrary, Pakistan's armament is being threatened by other countries [as published]. Historical experience shows that arms deliveries have always disrupted the strategic balance of forces in this area.

"American arms deliveries to Pakistan have in the past always led to adventurous actions, with negative consequences for all participating countries," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared. The statement by Carter's special envoy Clark Clifford that the United States would dispatch its military experts to Pakistan to see to it that American weapons are not misused against India, also sounds very implausible. These experts will most certainly see to it that the weapons are abused against Afghanistan. In the hands of counterrevolutionaries they are to become instruments for pushing through American interests in this area, interests that are allegedly being threatened.

JOINT WINTER MILITARY MANEUVERS HELD WITH USSR

AU051515 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 February on page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Lt Col Jiri Hecko, headlined "On the Winter Training of Our and Soviet Soldiers: Frost Cannot Harm Friendship."

Describing a winter exercise in the CSSR, without saying when and where it took place, Hecko reports that the exercise was attended by a CSSR tank unit, tracked and wheeled vehicles, artillery, and rocketlaunchers, as well as by CSSR and Soviet Army engineers from the Central Group of Soviet Forces and by Soviet soldiers belonging to a military traffic control detachment.

Hecko also mentions a daily political indoctrination briefing, citing a CSSR Army corporal as saying that his comrades were told what "the United States and President Carter in particular are doing against the peace initiative of the USSR and the other socialist countries," and that the only answer to that is good military training and preparedness. Another private is quoted by Hecko as saying that: "The cold war unleashed by those in the West is also unpleasantly blowing on us. The only answer to that is: No slackening of efforts at work or in the army."

COMMISSION APPROVES ENGINEERING COOPERATION PLANS WITH USSR

LD051035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The intergovernmental Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is meeting in Moscow. The delegations are led by Kostantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier. The commission is focusing its attention on the fulfillment of agreements on cooperation, discussed by Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak during their last meeting.

Yesterday's session discussed a draft of a long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation in production between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and approved programs for cooperation covering the engineering sector.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD051055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission in the CSSR. In a cordial and friendly conversation, Comrade Gustav Husak paid a high tribute to the meritorious activity of Comrade Vladimir Matskevich, who in the course of his work in Czechoslovakia has contributed to a marked degree to the further intensification of all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. He also wished him many successes in his future responsible work.

At the close of the meeting in the presence of Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic presented to the Soviet ambassador the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, First Class. This high Czechoslovak state decoration was conferred on Vladimir Matskevich in recognition of his meritorious work for the development of fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of both countries and for the development of friendship and alliance between the CSSR and the USSR.

U.S. EMBARGO PROVIDES INCENTIVE TO INCREASE GRAIN PRODUCTION

AU291027 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our Strategy"]

[Excerpt] We are entering the eighties with the prospect of cereals remaining a strategic raw material not only as regards nutrition for the population but also as a political factor which imperialist forces have been attempting to misuse for their own selfish objectives. Evidence of that is the fact that among the measures decreed by President Carter in connection with events in Afghanistan is a ban on the export of grain to the USSR; thus the United States has put cereals on the index of instruments of overt political pressure.

Such ill-advised steps, the trampling of world agreements and violations of trade relations, will inevitably lead to countermeasures that will strengthen the degree of self-sufficiency of individual countries or whole groupings.

The socialist community, with its high standard of living, particularly as regards its considerable consumption of food of animal origin, has been an importer of grain up to now--sometimes it imports more, sometimes less. The production of grain in all socialist countries, has--on the whole--been rising constantly. Some states--neighboring Hungary, for example--have already achieved self-sufficiency. As regards its grain production, the USSR, too, has taken decisive steps in the past decade.

Our agriculture can look back on decades of marked successes in cereal-growing, last year being an exception. The threats and bans from overseas will, without doubt, motivate our farmers and the whole of society to still more intensify their efforts this year and in the coming years to harvest as much grain as possible from every hectare of our fields. In the past years we have learned in practice to observe the principles of correct cereal growing and harvesting, but we still have some reserves as regards economical utilization; we will rectify even that.

With these resolutions we are getting ready for the spring and the whole of 1980, which--as it seems--will not only be a great test of agronomic and zootechnical maturity, but also of political consciousness and maturity of all those who have anything to do with cereals.

In that lies our strategy.

GOOD FODDER STOCKS MAY OFFSET MEAT PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

AU011916 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Prior to the Annual Meetings"]

[Excerpt] At the forthcoming annual meetings of the Union of Cooperative Farmers we should with all seriousness ponder why--after last year's fairly smooth fulfillment of tasks as regards the procurement of cattle for slaughter--we should have difficulties now, at the beginning of the year. For example, we do not have enough piglets; agricultural administration, of course, could deal with that more flexibly when managing production. Therefore not everything must be thrown at the rank-and-file workers in production; those who are managing have a much greater responsibility.

It would, probably, be difficult to explain to the consumers why our advanced agriculture has been only inadequately fulfilling its tasks in the most sensitive sector--in meat production. We created more favorable conditions for this year's plan fulfillment than in any previous year. Next to an adequate quantity of bulk fodder we have also good stocks of fodder grain--mostly imported--and in particular a great proportion of corn that is so much in demand by zootechnicians. Our state treasury has had to spend an extraordinarily large amount of foreign currency for those stocks. Those reserves will also make it possible to improve the quality of mixtures. What else is missing to insure the planned tasks in the animal production sector?

PLEDGE FOR 5 TONS OF SUGAR PER HECTARE UNFULFILLED

AU300904 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Jana Janku report]

[Summary] The appeal of Prostejov sugar beet growers, based on the movement of Ukrainian sugar beet growers, to grow enough sugar beet per hectare to produce 5 tons of refined sugar was taken up by all Slovak districts cultivating sugar beet, and was to yield 25,000 tons of sugar over and above the plan.

The hot weather in May 1979, however, made it necessary to replow and resow almost 4,500 hectares, and on 3,650 hectares originally planted with sugar beet one could not do even that.

Last year the harvesting losses of sugar beet, which amounted to 25-30 percent in the preceding years dropped to 17.3 percent in the West Slovak region, to 16.3 percent in Central Slovakia and to 21.5 percent in Eastern Slovakia.

Deplorably, none of the districts growing sugar beet fulfilled the joint socialist pledge adopted; the same applies to the refineries. Only 24 of the 360 agricultural enterprises achieved the target of the Prostejov appeal.

But one can learn even from failures.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WASTED ON UNUSED TECHNOLOGY

AU292100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Priority Projects"]

[Excerpt] By the end of 1978 a total of 29 important construction projects in Slovakia had not been put into operation in time. Last year 10 more uncompleted projects, projects which the state plan designated as binding tasks, were added to them. The number of projects simultaneously under construction is thus growing, which brings with it many well-known negative consequences. The nonfulfillment of the planned extent of construction work in the past 4 years, which amounts to Kcs7 billion, caused lags in assembly work and nonutilization of foreign machinery. The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium presented at the CPSL Central Committee session last December stated: "It is alarming that by 30 June (1979) the imported machinery lying idly in the warehouses represented a value of Kcs1.1 billion. In some cases--for instance in the Turcianske pulp mill in Martin, in the Zilina chemical pulp mill, in the Bukoza plant in Vranov--the imported installations have been lying there unused for several years. Similar things can be said about some other enterprises--especially in the timber-processing and food industries--and about the construction of medical facilities."

The unused machinery represents considerable foreign currency means. Much of it is put into operation after the termination of the guaranty period when each defect, breakdown, repair and spare part require additional foreign currency. Such is the consequence of the forfeiture of the guaranty period if the machinery is left idle. It deprives our foreign currency treasury of amounts which we would be able to use for other purposes, had the course of construction been normal.

Each good manager must be able to hold on to each koruna and to spend it wisely. When foreign currency is involved, the principle to use it sensibly is twice as valid, especially today. The imported machinery at many important construction sites shows, however, that often we are not working for our pocket but out of our own pocket. One must not tolerate and it is against communist and civic honor if the foreign currency means obtained through working efforts in some factories are carelessly squandered in other factories. It is indisputable that many a construction project would not have to be afflicted by many of its current ailments, had the investors been more responsible in preparing construction. Regrettably, it is being confirmed that many have not yet learned a lesson from those mistakes. Last September, a look behind the curtain of the preparation of the binding and centrally assessed construction projects planned to be started this or next year showed that nothing has improved in the preparation of capital investment projects. Some investors are disproportionately increasing demands for the import of technological equipment. What does fate have in store for them? Last December clear, harsh and needed words resounded from the rostrum of the CPSL Central Committee session, words that also applied to investors and to the import of technology: "The economical use of foreign currency means must substantially improve. We will demand specific, personal responsibility for their use for only the really urgent needs."

TRADE, PRODUCTION MANAGERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHORTAGES

AU0119?4 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Eva Sadilkova article under the rubric "We Comment": "Both Quality and Quantity"]

[Excerpts] As the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed, retail trade turnover is to increase 3.4 percent this year. That will require an increase of Kcs4.5 billion in the stocks of the trade's merchandise. It is thus up to trade and production to jointly see to a further increase in the deliveries of all merchandise to the market, especially of goods that are in short supply.

A sufficient offer of all needed goods would automatically eliminate the phenomenon that we are still not shopping but chasing for many goods; it would prevent under the counter sales, substantially increase the consumers' protection against cheating and eliminate other malpractices in trade.

Trade itself does not produce the goods but is dependent on deliveries by production enterprises, cooperatives and other organizations. That does not mean, of course, that trade should sit idly by and wait until production supplies more of the needed goods. It is true that many items in the list of the types of goods that are in short supply have already been crossed out--due to increased deliveries of those products--but, deplorably, other items have had to be added to it. That does not always apply only to products in limited supply because a certain part of them is being exported to the foreign market, as one of our forms of payment for goods we import. Frequently it applies to products that, until recently, were in ample supply. Such products really would not have to be missing on the market if trade more consistently insisted on its requirements vis-a-vis production and if appropriate sanctions were meted out, with the aid of the respective superior organs, in the event of a nonfulfillment of concluded contracts.

We only need mention toothpaste, shoe-polish or matches, about which so much has already been said. When trying to find out the reason why those products are sometimes, temporarily, missing on the market, we are mostly told only about objective causes; what we mostly hear from employees in trade and production is a number of various excuses.

At least half of the litany of excuses trade and production recite whenever there is a shortage of some goods on the market consists of idleness, of the lack of responsibility toward the fulfillment of entrusted tasks and of the lack of good organization and management; often also of the inability to forestall problems. The managerial staffs of trade and production must realize that the shortages of goods of everyday use in the shops are, in fact, shortcomings of their own work. The superiors should evaluate their work accordingly.

INCIDENCE OF INFLUENZA HIGH, NOT YET EPIDEMIC

AU011705 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Influenza Outbreak"]

[Text] Recently the number of influenza cases has markedly increased in some localities of the Czech Socialist Republic, particularly in Prague and in the districts of the North Bohemian region. A virological investigation confirmed that the increase in the number of the influenza cases has been caused by the A-type influenza virus of a variety whose occurrence in our country has been ascertained in recent years. The clinical course of the illness is not different from a relatively light case of influenza, the same as was the case in past years. Medical staffs in districts and regions are ready to implement all necessary measures depending on how the epidemiological situation develops. In order to prevent influenza, medical staffs recommend a sufficient intake of natural Vitamin C, particularly from oranges and lemons. Also of great importance is personal considerations, above all the use of handkerchieves when coughing or sneezing. When suffering from colds, the sick should not go to theaters, cinemas, balls and so forth.

Bratislava--Also in the Slovak Socialist Republic the number of cases of an influenza-like illness increased recently. About 32,000 citizens sought medical treatment last week. That was twice as many as in the first days of January. So far, however, one cannot talk about a typical epidemic. Some of the cases of the illness have probably been caused by one of the varieties of the A-type influenza virus, isolated by medical institutes in Bratislava and Banska Bystrica. It is a virus similar to the one that caused influenza in past years. The course of the illness is less severe.

BRIEFS

FLAX PRODUCTION FIGURES--In 1979, only 32 flaxgrowers in the Czech lands fulfilled their planned targets and delivered 10,958 tons of flax on stem. The procurement plan of flax on stem was fulfilled 75.8 percent. The average yield per hectare was 2.75 tons and the average quality class was 5.42. The planned marketable production of flax on stem was only fulfilled 56.75 percent, "and the extent of profitability has declined." [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Jan 80 p 3 AU]

WEST SLOVAK CORN FIGURES--In 1979, West Slovak corngrowing enterprises harvested 710,000 tons of corn on 136,400 hectares, thus fulfilling their production plan by 102.2 percent. A total of 52 enterprises achieved on 30,316 hectares an average yield of more than 6 tons of corn per hectare, and 10 enterprises more than 7 tons. For 1980 the West Slovak corngrowers' plan envisages the production of 727,000 tons of corn on 130,000 hectares, that is, 5.6 tons per hectare. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

PURGES OF PRC STATE, PARTY, MILITARY LEADERSHIP REPORTED

LD041141 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI)--MTI's Bela Elias reports from Beijing:

The process of clearing the party, state and military leadership from elements opposing, hindering and sabotaging the line and policy of the Hua Guofeng-led Central Committee and of "adjusting" the leading organs to the requirements of the central "four modernizations" job, has set off the ground all over China. The state and the party leadership have been separated in a number of Chinese provinces. The local army leaders are no longer allowed to guide the "people's governments" which came to replace the revolutionary committees.

Large-scale cleansweeping has begun concurrently in the army too. Chinese sources make mention of about twenty changes in the military leadership, the most important being Xilian's dismissal as commander of the Beijing military sector.

Rumours hold on in Beijing that the 5th Session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee will be convened shortly. There is ground for the assumption that the session would give a fresh momentum to the "structural reformation" of the leadership and also to the purges conducted on different levels.

This is what observers have deduced from the address Deputy Party Chief and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping delivered on January 16 before a mostly intellectual audience. The speech primarily aimed to dispel the doubts which the "four modernizations" have raised inside the Chinese party and society.

NEPALESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD052310 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Tuesday Gyanendra Bahadur Kharki, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state.

LAZAR, APRO MEET WITH IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD052312 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received an introduction visit from Muhammad Husayn ash-Shami, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Hungary.

FURTHER REPORT ON 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD050408 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2, (MTI)--The Budapest Central Statistical Office has published on February 2 in Budapest the official report on the fulfillment of the 1979 economic plan.

The report points out that in 1979 the direction of economic development basically met the requirements stated in the economic plan. The main task of the economic work, improving the economic balance, was realized. Within this primarily the reduction of the deficit of the non-rouble accounting foreign trade goods traffic developed in a more favourable way than planned. It also contributed to improvement of the balance of payments that the total internal utilization (accumulation and consumption)--because of a significantly smaller accumulation of stock than the preceeding year--decreased. Both the consumption of the population and the investments developed according to the plan. The pace of economic growth lessened. Export increased dynamically. The transformation of the production structure in the whole of the economy progressed slower than planned. Productivity of live labour increased. However, the improvement of the efficiency of economy was not satisfactory.

In 1979 the produced national income, according to preliminary data, surpassed 550 thousand million forints. At comparative prices the increase was 1-1.5 percent, less than the planned. The more moderate than planned increase is due largely to the fact that production of agriculture did not increase and its contribution to the national income decreased.

Increase of production, in accordance with the plan, expanded primarily the export commodity stock. Within the domestic consumption the consumption of the population increased at a more moderate pace than in the preceeding year, basically in the planned pace, 2.5-3 percent. The volume of investments was the same as the preceeding year, the stocks hardly rose, and this contributed so that the [words indistinct] not surpass the planned, the economic balance improve. [as received] Domestic consumption, as compared to 1978, decreased by about 6 percent in aggregate. Its value in spite of this was greater in 1979 as well than production. [as received] However, the import surplus, compared to the preceeding year, lessened considerably, even more than planned.

The economic plan envisaged a more moderate--4 percent--growth than in 1978 for industrial production. The gross production of socialist industry increased by 2.8 percent. The development of production was influenced by the fact that primarily the companies and co-operatives rapidly increasing export increased their production. In a number of areas expansion of production was restricted by the product structure unsuitable for the demands.

Production of machines and mechanical installations, telecommunication and vacuum engineering, as well as the production of precision engineering expanded by 6-8 percent.

The export sales of industrial products grew significantly, by 11.9 percent. Both in the rouble and the non-rouble accounting relations they increased their sales.

Electric energy, thousand million kilowatt hours	24.5
Coal, million tons	25.7
Petroleum, million tons	2.0
Natural gas, thousand million cubic metres	6.5
Steel, million tons	3.9
Bauxite, million tons	3.0
Aluminium oxide, thousand tons	793.4
Aluminium semi-product, thousand tons	145.3
Cement, million tons	4.9
Synthetic materials, thousand tons	294.0
Bus, thousand pieces [as received]	13.4
Bony meat, thousand tons	593.1
Slaughtered poultry	160.7
Sugar, thousand tons	497.4

The number of those employed in socialist industry, in a yearly average was 1,660,800 persons, 26,900 persons [as received] 1.6 percent less than one year before. Production per employed increased by 4.5 percent.

Within the circle of industrial investments the significant opening ups planned for 1979 were realized. Among others, the first stage of the Soviet-Hungarian natural gas line's third phase was completed and with this the gas forwarding capacity increased to an annual 5.3 thousand million cubic metres. At the Tisza petroleum refinery petroleum refining began. At the beginning of the sugar beet processing season the Hajdusag sugar factory was handed over, which is suitable for the processing of 6,000 tons of sugar beet daily.

The national building and assembling activity increased by 1 percent, within this the production of building industry by 2.1 percent.

Last year 88,800 apartments were built, slightly more than in 1978 but 1,700 fewer than planned. The number of flats constructed by state resources stood at 34,200, that is, 3,000 more than the stipulated figure.

Due to unfavourable weather conditions in 1979, in variance with the plan, the agricultural production did not grow and on the whole remained at the 1978 level.

Contrary to the planned growth target, plant production declined by nearly 3 percent. The total crop production was 12 million tons, that is, approximately 10 percent less than the figure envisaged and the output of 1978. The total wheat produced in the year under survey was 3.7 million tons. The average yield was 3260 kilos per hectare, 24 percent lower than a year earlier. The fall in wheat production was slightly offset by the fact that thanks to the increase in sowing area and better yield, 7.4 million tons of maize was harvested--0.8 million tons more than in 1978. Maize production surpassed the figure for 1978 both in the total quantity and in the average production which registered 5420 kilos per hectare.

Animal husbandry production developed as planned by about 2 percent.

There was a further decline in the extent of the cultivated land. In 1979 the average number of people working in state farms and agricultural cooperatives was 789,000, 0.4 percent higher than a year earlier. Large agricultural establishments improved productivity.

In the development of railway traffic the fleet was expanded by 14 [figure as received] diesel engines, 258 passenger coaches and 2,967 goods wagons in 1979. The ratio of modern traction swelled to 94.5 percent. As many as 18,000 new trucks were geared into service to improve goods transport by road.

Mass transport was developed in the year under survey with the addition of 1,027 buses, 25 trolleybuses, 18 local multiple-unit trains and 20 coaches in the metro network. The stock of passenger cars during the year increased by 81,000 and hit 920,000 at the end of the year. Out of these nearly 875,000 vehicles were owned by citizens.

International economic relations, which are playing an important role in the country's economic life, expanded further in 1979. In addition to the development of cooperation with the socialist countries in a planned manner, the country's goods traffic with developed capitalist and developing states went up too.

In 1979, 13 percent more goods were exported, while 3 percent less articles were imported than in 1977.

As regards Hungary's rouble-accounting trade, the import quantity declined by 4 percent, while the exports went up by 9 percent. A considerable increase was registered by energy-carrier and electricity imports following the start of gas and electricity supply from the Soviet Union through the Orenburg gas pipeline and the 750-kilovolt transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa. Significant rise was recorded in the deliveries of machines, transport vehicles and other capital goods to and from the partner countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The deficit in Hungary's rouble trade was smaller than in 1978 and more or less corresponded to the 1979 target.

As far as Hungary's non-rouble trade traffic is concerned, in keeping with the plan stipulations imports significantly slackened, while exports went up by 15-16 percent. World market prices, especially that of energy-carriers and certain materials, registered vigorous increase in 1979 and the level of deterioration in terms of trade surpassed the figure foreseen. Despite that the import surplus considerably decreased and was smaller even than the planned figure.

A sum of 203,000 million forints was spent on investment projects in the socialist sector. The figure was smaller than the envisaged amount of 204,000-206,000 million forints.

The investments of enterprises and cooperatives--both from their internal and external sources--came to 110,500 million forints in 1979. This sum remained below the figure in 1978 as well as under the stipulated target.

The stipulation of the national economic plan that investment resources should be concentrated on the projects underway was in essence enforced. Despite that the stock of incomplete projects grew by a larger extent than envisaged and their value in the socialist sector added up to 195,000 million forints at the end of the year under review.

The population's living standard and living conditions emerged in harmony with the economic possibilities. The per capita real income corresponded to that in the preceding year. Since wages rose by somewhat smaller extent than the total income, the real wages level slightly lagged behind the figure for 1978.

The population's total consumption rose by 2.5-3 percent as planned. This was rendered possible by the fact that the population spent a bigger part of its cash earnings on consumption than earlier and its social allowances in kind grew too. The rise in the savings deposit stock was slacker than in 1978 and increased only by 10,900 million forints. It totalled 135,800 million forints on December 31, 1979.

According to the preliminary census figures, the country's population on January 1, 1980 was 10,710,000, that is, 23,000 more than in 1979 and 388,000 more than at the time of the census on January 1, 1970.

The number of live births in 1979 was 160,000, while 137,000 people died. For each 1,000 inhabitants there were 15 live births and 12.8 deaths. Both figures were smaller than those in 1978. Natural demographic growth per 1,000 inhabitants declined to 2.2 from 2.6 in 1978. There was no change in infant mortality rate and for every 1,000 live births there were 24 deaths among the infants under 1.

On January 1, 1980, 47.5 percent of the population was active wage-earner. It corresponds to 5,083,000 persons, more or less the same as a year earlier. The number of workers in industry, agriculture, transport, trade and in other branches registered a slight increase.

The state spent 10,800 million forints on family allowance in 1978, 23 percent--2,000 million [figure as received] forints--more than in the preceding year.

In December 1979 as many as 264,000 mothers were on child-minding leave and allowance, 13,000 fewer than a year earlier. The state expended about 3,700 million forints on child-minding allowance.

The number of seats in creches rose by 3,000 and stood at over 61,000 at the end of 1979.

The number of pensioners rose by 44,000 in one year and totalled more than 2 million on January 1, 1980. The total sum paid out as pensions came to 47,700 million forints, 19 percent more than a year earlier. The average monthly pension if retired workers and employees surpassed 2200 forints.

About 15,000 million forints from the state budget was spent on health services. The sum was 13 percent higher than in 1978. The number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants grew from 27.2 in 1978 to 27.7. As a result of commissioning new hospitals and renovations of some old ones, the number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants increased to 86.8.

A sum of 8,100 million forints was paid out as sick allowance, 457 million forints--corresponding to 6 percent--more than in 1979.

The state budget expended 23,000 million forints in 1979 on educational institutions, that is, 8 percent more than in the preceding year. The number of seats in kindergartens was 364,000, that is, 19,100 more than a year earlier. Of every 100 children in the kindergarten age (3-6 years), 85 were going to these institutions.

In the 1979-80 academic year educational institutions had 1.8 million students on rolls.

As many as 98.3 percent of the youngsters in the 6-13 age bracket attended elementary school, while 40.5 percent of those between 14 and 16 years attended vocational training. Of the boys and girls between 14 and 17 years, 39.5 percent were in secondary schools, while 8.8 percent of the youths from 18 to 22 years studied in higher educational institutions.

Last year 46,000 persons finished their maturity examination as day students, while 32,000 did it through evening and correspondence courses. The number of students who obtained their degrees as day scholars in universities or colleges was 15,300, while 12,000 others graduated through evening or correspondence courses.

In 1979 as many as 15.1 million tourists came to Hungary, 1.8 million fewer than a year earlier. Some 9.8 million of them spent more than 1 day. This latter figure corresponds almost to that of 1978. The number of visitors from socialist countries went down. Nevertheless, they constituted 86 percent of all the tourists to the country. Hungary received 24 percent more tourists from capitalist countries than in 1978. Following the abolition of visa and compulsory exchange requirements, the number of Austrian tourists to the country recorded a big increase and grew by 51 percent. The accommodation capacity of tourist lodgings, hotels and paying guest facilities expanded by 13 percent and this somewhat abated the problem of lodging.

The number of Hungarians travelling abroad in 1979 was 5.1 million, 7 percent fewer than a year earlier. Of these, 82 percent went to socialist countries.

The country's revenues from tourism grew by 17 percent over 1978.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA--On Thursday [31 January], the Hungarian-Yugoslav mixed Committee for Cultural Cooperation ended its work with the signing of a protocol in Budapest. The protocol on the session was signed by Laszlo Marczali, deputy minister of culture, and Bozidar Manic, cultural secretary of the Serbian Socialist Republic, chairmen of the committee's Hungarian and Yugoslav sections respectively. Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Cultural Relations Institute, and Milan Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Budapest, attended the signing of the protocol. At the session, the committee reviewed the position of scientific, educational and cultural relations between the two countries, discussed a short and long-term program of a Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation workplan for the protection of historical and cultural monuments and examined the position of co-operation between institutes of public education. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

MILITARY DELEGATION'S INDIA VISIT--On Thursday [31 January], the military delegation led by Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister, that had paid an official, friendly visit to India returned home. Among others, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had received the head of the delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Feb 80 p 8 AU]

MINISTER POZSGAY'S AUSTRIAN VISIT--Minister of Culture Dr Imre Pozsgay, who went to Vienna for a 4-day official visit to Austria on Tuesday [29 January] at the invitation of Minister of Science and Research Hertha Firnberg and Minister of Education and Art Fred Sinowatz, concluded his Austrian program with a discussion in Mattersburg in Burgenland on Friday [1 February]. Imre Pozsgay was received by Austrian Vice Chancellor Dr Hannes Androsch. At the talks, they reviewed results to date, serving the development of Hungarian-Austrian cultural relations, of the implementation of the cultural agreement concluded in 1977 and of the subsequently adopted workplan. Dr Imre Pozsgay returned to Budapest from Burgenland on Friday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Feb 80 p 5 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH KRUPP BOARD PRESIDENT

LD052306 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroczewicz received today president of the Supervisory Board of Friedrich Krupp GMBH, Berthold Beitz, and member of the concern's managing board Dr Wilhelm Scheider, who are currently visiting Poland.

The sides discussed the state and prospects of economic cooperation between the Polish industry and Krupp concern, and in (?particular) questions (?concerned with) the construction in Poland of a plant for chemical processing of coal. The meeting was attended by chairman of the [words indistinct] in the mixed Commission for Polish-FRG Economic Cooperation, Vice-Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Polish Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

CTK INTERVIEWS JAGIELSKI ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD052332 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Economic relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia have firm foundations and contribute to progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Professor Dr. Mieczyslaw Jagielski told CETEKA here on Tuesday.

Dr. Jagielski, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish part of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperations, appreciated this cooperation.

In the 1976-1979 period, trade between the two countries exceeded contracts by 10 per cent and amounted to 5,300 million roubles. They had 45 agreements on specialization and cooperations in production in 1979, i.e. almost one-third more than in 1975. Supplies of goods on the basis of these agreements rose in the 1976-1979 period, for instance from 11 to 35 per cent of the overall turnover in the case of machinery and equipment. As many as 24 ministries and central bodies of the two countries have a share in scientific-technological cooperations.

Dr. Jagielski added that many possibilities exist for the promotion of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES CONSTRUCTION TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD052320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today a delegation of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Trade Union headed by its chairman, Tadeusz Pyziak, in the presence of Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski and Adam Glazur, minister of construction and construction materials industry. During the meeting the most important problems and tasks facing the industrial and housing construction industry in the current year were discussed, stressing the need to improve construction work and also to complete it on time. Much attention was paid to the social conditions of the work forces.

INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD052342 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb, PAP--The 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party gets off the ground on February 11 in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. The crews of industrial plants are intensifying, in the days separating us from that event, the pace of their work. In many localities, social and professional milieus meetings are held with delegates to the 8th party congress, which are the continuation of the nation-wide discussion on the PUWP Central Committee guidelines "for the further development of socialist Poland, for the propsperity of the Polish nation."

The content of activity of party authorities throughout the country is determined by the tasks and recommendations contained in the letter of the PUWP CC Secretariat to executives of voivodships, rural, city and district committees.

The document points to the rich fruit of thoughts, initiatives and substantial suggestions that the hitherto discussion on the guidelines has produced. It stresses the significance of the proper and full utilization of the results of the honest and constructive discussion with the entire party membership and broad circles of citizens on common problems of Poland and Poles. This task, says the letter, ought to be undertaken with due [word indistinct] by party authorities. The point is that the suggestions submitted in the period preceding the 8th congress enrich in a true way the programmes of party activity, that useful initiatives meet with proper response and critical opinions about weaknesses and shortcomings help in their elimination.

The letter of the PUWP CC Secretariat says also that opinions and suggestions on matters whose solution is not as yet possible should not be left without an answer or explanation. The active, the members of the party and citizens should be informed about which of the submitted postulates are realistic and will be implemented in the future and what are the conditions of their implementation.

A lot of space has been devoted in the letter to the need of giving priority to the leading idea that better work is the basis of prosperity of the country and every Pole. That the greater will be the progress in every sphere the better every individual and collective task is fullfilled. The letter also stresses the need to increase personal responsibility for work and for successful development of the country.

Recalling that the present year is the last year of the current quinquennium the letter points out that the effect of the entire quinquennium depends on the implementation of the present year's tasks. The point is in utilizing the atmosphere of preparations for the party congress for good realization of socio-economic tasks, in supporting and developing the initiatives of the working people.

Dockers of the Szczecin-Swinujscie port have reported the full implementation of the commitments undertaken to honour the 8th Congress of the PUWP. They have declared 65.5 million zloties worth of service revenues over the plan and scored as much as 91 million.

The crew of the Jelcz truck factory has already realized its pre-congress commitments in 70 percent. The crew of another huge industrial plant, Mera-Elwro in the Wroclaw Voivodship, is preparing an additional set of 140 computer stores destined for export. In January, the crew of the plant turned out an additional batch of 1,200 electronic calculators.

Over 100 youth teams from the "Lenin" mine in Myslowice have inaugurated a competition for the title of "the 8th PUWP Congress brigade." The active attitude of the youngest part of the crew contributes to the systematic realization of this year's high tasks. The "Lenin" mine delivers about 18,000 tons of coal daily, i.e. 1,500 tons more than last year.

GRUDZIEN ATTENDS PRECONGRESS MEETING IN PIEKARY SLASKIE

LD052324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A precongress meeting of the Piekary Slaskie aktiv was held today on the prospects for further development of the town. Taking part in the meeting was Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee.

ZANDAROWSKI DISCUSSES PRECONGRESS YOUTH ACHIEVEMENTS

AU310924 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Speaking at the end of the 28 January meeting at the Katowice Metallurgical Combine to sum up the achievements of the Polish youth before the Eighth PZPR Congress, Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski discussed the characteristic features of the last 10 years and stressed that the value of the fixed national assets had been doubled and industrial production has developed on an unprecedented scale. Promoting our economy in that way, he said, we have attacked and are solving enormous social problems, have insured full employment for young people, have accelerated housing construction, have achieved an increasingly higher level of earnings and benefits and have changed the economic and social relations in the rural areas. In those years we made a crucial stride forward in intensifying the ideological-moral unity of all our people. That was possible thanks to our party's far-reaching policies. The last 10 years were the years when Poland occupied an important place in the international arena, thanks to our achievements, thanks to our policy to strengthen peace and thanks to the enormous political authority of our party's leader.

The party policy, which is oriented toward the people and which is open to their needs, hopes and expectations, is close to the young, Z. Zandarowski stressed. Being aware of their ties with the party, young people have always responded to it and have always been present when great events and accomplishments were taking place. It was so during the first labor competition, it was so during the construction of the Lenin metallurgical combine--the predecessor of the Katowice metallurgical combine--it has been so all throughout the existence of People's Poland and it is so now.

Effective performance and commitment to the projects we undertake have always been needed by the country and the party. Today, when our economic potential is so large we are all the more in need of high qualification, skills, better work organization and better use of machinery and raw materials, we must make increasingly fuller efforts to develop, within the youth movement and in party work, socialist awareness and relations consistent with our country's present development.

Referring to the Katowice metallurgical combine as the venue of the meeting and as a large and well organized production plant built in record time, Z. Zandarowski recalled that the combine had been constructed with the efforts of the workers in Silesia and the basin and with the participation of the entire country, many enterprises and members of all youth organizations. The combine also constitutes an example of the fraternal cooperation between two peoples and two states united by the ties of friendship, brotherhood and ideology--Poland and the USSR.

Concluding his speech, Z. Zandarowski extended cordial thanks to the young people for their many undertakings and initiatives resulting in economic achievements and, above all, educational values. He also extended his thanks to the young people who had actively joined in the precongress discussion.

YOUTH DAILY VIEWS 'MYTHS, REALITY' OF AGRICULTURE

AU051616 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Leszek Spalinski article: "Myths and Reality"]

[Summary] For various subjective reasons people hold views about farming and farmers that often border on mythology. For example, many people maintain that "the farmer sleeps and the grain grows by itself," forgetting how much effort is necessary before grains can really grow. "During various press conferences I have heard more or less the following statement made by directors and ministers: 'Last Sunday I traveled some hundreds of kilometers by car and I saw very few farmers working in the fields.' Because those people usually add nothing to their statements, it becomes quite obvious for everyone that farmers are common loafers. Of course, it is not too important what some people say at press conferences. What is far more important is that various ministries and departments go about their activities in complete accord with the thesis that agricultural producers are loafers."

The aforementioned saying that "The farmer sleeps and the grain grows by itself" has also prompted some people to claim that farmers earn a lot of money, although it is a fact that their earnings are about 25 percent lower than the earnings of the urban population. Moreover, farmers have to use part of their earnings for investments whereas workers in other sectors of the economy can spend all their earnings on consumption. There are very few millionaires in rural areas.

People also say that agriculture receives large funds and material resources, but that farm production does not increase correspondingly. Yes, that is true, but the fiscal and material support in question is not as large as it should be. "The deliveries of production means are smaller than stipulated by the long-term plans for food production. The chemical industry consistently fails to honor its pledges to agriculture. The supply of chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals is lower than planned. The mechanization of animal production is a problem still awaiting a solution. We all know the difficulties of supplying rural areas with coal.

"All that adversely affects efforts to increase farm production. It is not so much farming conditions and bad weather as precisely the lack of machinery, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals that exert a decisive influence on Polish agricultural production results. After all, all those resources are supposed to help man curb the influence of bad natural conditions on farm production."

It is easy to unfavorably compare our grain yields with those in, say, the Netherlands, especially when we forget the conditions under which the Dutch farmers have to work. However, we should not be ashamed of the present and of the envisaged rate of increase in production of 2-2.5 percent annually. Actually, what our agriculture produces should be enough to meet our needs in food, but the primary problem is that we still do not know how to suitably process what the farmers produce. "Also the present relation between prices for various consumer goods and industrial supplies, which are too modest in relation to demand, should be recognized as a reason for the absence of market balance."

As for fiscal subsidies for agriculture from the state budget, the truth is that a large number of them are used to finance consumption and not farm production. We should remember that almost all the developed countries provide budgetary subsidies for their farming as soon as they reach an intermediate level of economic development.

"A dilemma which very often obscures the need to view our agriculture from many sides is the question: socialized agriculture or individual agriculture? The consideration of the problem whether individual or socialized agriculture constitutes the future of our rural areas result at times in decisions that run counter to agricultural interests and those of the nation."

Some people think that farm production cannot be increased without socializing agriculture as soon as possible and some people believe that the socialized sector of agriculture is responsible for all ills. That the quality of farming does not depend on whether it is socialized or not is obvious: There are good state farms and individual farms and there are bad ones as well.

A more rapid socialization of farming is impossible because we are unable to make the leap of providing agriculture with industrial production means, which are a sine qua non condition for insuring consistent increases in agricultural production that is fully socialized.

"Nor is it feasible to think that only the individual sector of agriculture can permanently solve our difficulties. After all, we must not forget that a large number of individual farms are already without heirs and that ever increasing numbers of individual farmers continue to hand over their lands to the state. Someone has to cultivate those lands. That is reality. Socialized farms are often the only ones capable of properly cultivating former individual lands."

The champions of socialized farms and the champions of individual farms should know that there is a recipe for solving the problems of agricultural land--an old and simple recipe: Give the land to those who know how to cultivate it effectively. Perhaps because of its simplicity that recipe has so few champions. "After all, it is said that--true to our national character--we prefer to implement the most complicated concepts rather than to use the simplest means to reach a planned goal."

Have we listed all the myths about Polish farming? Certainly not, but the purpose of this article was not to list all of them, but to draw attention to the glaring disagreement between current opinions and the country's economic and social reality and to provoke reflection on the fact that even when many people assert that something is white or black it is not necessarily so.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH NEW FRG AMBASSADOR

AU301625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Michael Jovy who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador extended warm greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu and all Romanian inhabitants on behalf of FRG President Karl Carstens. In his speech, the ambassador stressed the favorable development of mutual relations between the two states and the decisive role played by the meetings between the politically responsible people of the two countries in promoting fully trustworthy cooperation.

The ambassador then reviewed certain documents, which were recently signed to develop and diversify Romanian-FRG cooperation at the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level, as well as trade exchange and cooperation in other fields of common interest.

Stressing that Romania and the FRG are engaged in international relations at various levels and are jointly responsible for continuing a policy to achieve security, cooperation and detente in Europe, the speaker stated that our countries are interested in complete implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and value the successful continuation of the process begun by the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the achievement of disarmament and establishment of a new international economic order.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings and best wishes for peace and prosperity to President Karl Carstens and to the FRG people.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed with satisfaction the relations between Romania and the FRG, which have continuously developed and diversified in the spirit of the guidelines established during the Romanian-West German summit meetings and in the spirit of the joint declaration of 1973 and that of 1978.

The speaker also stressed the continuous development of economic relations and of scientific-technical and other cooperation of common interest, which has more than tripled trade exchange between our countries in the past 8 years and which resulted in concrete actions in production sharing by further expanding it and in achieving new production sharing.

The speaker then stressed that Romania, engaged in an extensive process of socioeconomic development, is consistently acting to constantly expand relations of friendship and cooperation with all states and is actively contributing to resolving the international problems facing mankind today. Our country is also acting to strengthen cooperation and security in Europe, to achieve military disengagement and disarmament and to resolve disputes between states only by peaceful negotiations; Romania also acts toward respecting each people's inalienable right to decide its destiny in a sovereign manner and to independently choose its development road, without any outside interference.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the FRG ambassador.

SITUATION DURING TITO'S ILLNESS CALM, 'NORMAL'

AU051523 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1517 3 Feb 80 pp 5, 6 AU

[Jug Grizelj article: "Comrade Tito's Speedy Recovery"]

[Excerpt] As the state of President Tito's health has improved, in Ljubljana as well as throughout the country the first analyses are being made of the behavior of public institutions and citizens in that exceptional situation. A high republican official, with whom we recently discussed the problem, told us that the unanimous assessment was that the situation in Slovenia during the difficult days of President Tito's illness was quite normal, primarily in the sense that it was demonstrated that all citizens in this republic, as well as throughout the country--in addition to exceptional emotion and care for the beloved president's health--demonstrated a high level of readiness to assume all responsibilities resulting from this exceptional situation. It was an opportunity, the official told us, to demonstrate throughout Yugoslavia that we are right when we claim that "nothing can surprise us."

EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR DETENTE, CSCE, OLYMPICS URGED

LD051654 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Although Europe has not been in a more delicate situation since the war, Europe has never before looked so much ahead and has never been so much aware of its specific position as it is now. Some very significant political and diplomatic initiatives channeled in the direction of preserving detente, which has been disturbed, and relations between the USSR and the United States, which have been even more disturbed, make it necessary to draw this conclusion. What we have in mind particularly is the meeting between federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Austrian Foreign Affairs Minister Willibald Pahr, in Belgrade, and Josip Vrhovec's subsequent visit to Denmark, the meeting of European nonalined countries in Valletta in Malta, the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, and, finally, tomorrow's visit of French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet to Yugoslavia.

At the beginning of this year Europe, which has not been able to avoid any serious international crisis, and which has always had to take sides, found itself in a situation in which it had to take primarily European orientations rather than anti-Soviet, pro-Soviet or anti-U.S., pro-U.S. ones. It is a fact that Europe has always been harmed by any non-European orientation and in the present difficult international situation it appears to have been harmed most.

Although divided along bloc lines and with different social systems and historical heritages Europe is beginning to understand that its political and economic potential is sufficient for it to become a more important and far more independent factor in international affairs and that in critical situations it need not follow the policy of the superpowers. If we exclude the nonalined and the neutral countries, which up till now have always pursued an independent and autonomous policy, this does not apply only to European allies of the United States. Similar thoughts are present in the other camp, too.

The Afghan issue need not be forgotten merely because the developments we are talking about are not moving in that direction if the European countries simultaneously make the effort to insure that the present situation does not deteriorate further.

Indeed they are working on saving both the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Olympic games. However, if Europe does not persist in the defense of both the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Olympic games it will virtually have to forfeit its vital interests. Moreover, it is not at all accidental that West Europe is increasingly distancing itself from U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East and that it has reservations about U.S. retaliatory measures against the USSR because of Soviet military action in Afghanistan. However, in neither case does this mean that Europe does not have a position of its own. It only means that Europe is aware of its responsibility to itself and to the entire world. The last two world wars began and ended on European soil, which is sufficient encouragement for the greatest effort to make sure this is not repeated ever again.

The wise and constructive behavior of a great number of European countries, primarily the nonalined and neutral ones, but also some of the bloc countries, is the best way to overcome the existing international tension. When peace is at stake, which is the case now, ideological differences and bloc orientation or extra-bloc orientation should not be an obstacle to persevering in the struggle for a lasting and stable peace. If this is the European orientation the Madrid security and cooperation conference will not be placed in jeopardy and the same goes for many other matters on which the Madrid meeting could well depend. This behavior and this activity is at the same time also the most effective criticism of wayward conduct, expecially the conduct which has caused the present crisis in the world. Josip Vrhovec and French Minister Francois-Poncet will have talks in the same spirit. The existing cooperation between Yugoslavia and France and equal concern for the destinies of European and world peace calls on the two countries to expand and strengthen this cooperation.

ISLAMIC NATIONS' NONALINEMENT SHOWS 'DEVOTION TO PEACE'

AU051835 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Islamic Positions"]

[Text] Last week in Islamabad the ministers for foreign affairs of 36 Islamic countries met under conditions of a very complex international situation and under pressure from various sides, something that did not prevent them from demonstrating their great political responsibility, the independence of their countries and their devotion to peace. What is especially significant is the fact that the Islamic countries, which meet from time to time to discuss international problems from the viewpoint of their specific Islamic positions and interests--and that does not mean that their positions and interests are purely religious--have found it opportune to emphasize their devotion to the nonalined policy and to do it more strongly and clearly than ever before.

The resolution of the Islamic countries condemns the action of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, appeals to all other countries to do the same and demands an immediate and unconditional Soviet withdrawal. It is based on "a reassertion of the determination of the Islamic countries to follow a nonalined policy in relation to the conflict between the superpowers as well as on the protection of the Islamic countries against the negative effects of the cold war between those states."

The extraordinary Islamic Conference was undoubtedly handicapped by a number of circumstances, including the absence of some of the Islamic countries (for instance, Syria), the fact that it met in Pakistan's capital at a time of intensive efforts of the United States to turn that country into its own forward armed base--something that causes suspicions among some of the neighboring countries--and because of the attempts (primarily American) to place Islam in the service of anticommunism and thereby involve it in interbloc confrontations.

Despite those burdens, all of the countries, including the very influential and conservative Saudi Arabia, accorded highest priority to the preservation of their independence and resolutely resisted all those plans which are aimed at sacrificing the Islamic world to the rivalry between the superpowers.

The Islamic countries simply do not accept the hegemony of any superpower.

Their position also has its tangible and very topical implications. It is based on the interests of peace in the Near and Middle East region and appeals to the big powers to proceed from that general interest be it on the questions of Palestine and Iran or that of the African Horn. It was inevitable in this context that full support was expressed for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and that the Camp David agreements, on which Cairo still continues to insist, were denounced; it is because of this insistence, too, that Egypt has been excluded from the community of Islamic countries. The Islamic countries also expressed their grave concern over the increased tension between Iran and the United States but resolutely opposed any threat of using force or sanctions against Iran.

The question of Afghanistan and that country's suspension from the movement of Islamic countries naturally occupied a primary position at the Islamic Conference. It is difficult to see in this any attempt of Pakistan "to undermine the revolution in Afghanistan," something on which the Soviet journalists insist these days. It is true that from time to time some of the Islamic countries can be reproached for many things. However, their joint position on the Afghanistan crisis shows a concern for peace in their region, a concern which is also shared by many other countries. Their approach excludes any linking of the Islamic countries to the opposite bloc, a fact which provides new and brighter prospects for peace in the region of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

DISCUSSIONS, RESULTS OF VRHOVEC DENMARK VISIT VIEWED

LD022310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Denmark from 30 January to 2 February at the invitation of Kjeld Olesen, Danish minister of foreign affairs.

During his visit he was received by the Queen of Denmark, Margrethe II, and by Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen.

The two ministers had an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral relations as well as on topical international issues. Particular attention had been paid to the present state of international relations in which pressures are being exerted, force is being used, the sovereignty of small countries is being crudely violated, an intensified rivalry by great powers is taking place and the arms race is continuing.

The two ministers informed one another of their views and assessments of the existing world crisis, such as the Middle and Near East, in Afghanistan, in Southeast Asia and in southern Africa. It was said that the use of force and foreign intervention, which crudely violate the basic rights of peoples to independence, territorial integrity and the right to their own independent path of development, seriously threaten peace and stability not merely in the regions mentioned above but also farther afield.

Normalization demands, above all, that foreign intervention and interference be stopped and that the sovereignty of all peoples and countries be strictly respected.

In the talks, which were cordial and friendly and which took place in an atmosphere of full mutual respect, it was noted that the attitudes of the two countries were identical or close. The two ministers also noted with satisfaction the successful development of bilateral relations and they expressed readiness to make additional efforts aimed at the further promotion of all-round cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two ministers discussed the question of relations between the SFRY and the EEC, and they stressed that a resolution as early as possible of outstanding problems would have a very positive effect on the trends of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC countries. At the same time, the two ministers expressed great concern about the stagnation in the detente process in the world. They agreed that the way out of the present dangerous situation lay in returning to the policy of detente--to which there is no alternative--in strengthening detente as a universal process and in expanding it to all the world regions and to all the international relations with the aim of consolidating peace and resolving current problems. In this connection the two ministers stressed the need for the consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter in relations among states, as well as for respect of the sovereign rights of peoples to independence, territorial integrity and free choice of paths and forms of internal development and of their orientation in international relations.

The heads of diplomacy of the two countries also discussed the situation in Europe. They agreed in the assessment that the Madrid meeting, as a positive reply to present international conditions in which unfavorable tendencies prevail, has a great significance and that everything possible should be done in order to have that meeting proceed under the most favorable conditions. They believe that a failure of the Madrid meeting would have serious consequences, not merely for the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, but also for the development of relations farther afield.

The talks also pointed to the need for strict respect for and implementation of the London agreement on Zimbabwe in order that the people of that country may be able to decide freely on their future life. During the talks the importance of the role of nonalined policy in international relations as an independent non-bloc factor was pointed out. As such, the policy of nonalinement emerges as an irreplaceable and stabilizing factor on the world scene and as an important factor in the struggle for new international political and economic relations.

The federal secretary informed his host of the situation in the Balkans and of Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries. Minister Olesen informed Josip Vrhovec of Denmark's relations with other Scandinavian countries. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with their talks and their convictions that their meeting represented an incentive to the further development of relations between Yugoslavia and Denmark.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited Minister Olesen to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TRADE UNION LEADER SPILJAK, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BEIJING

LD051810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Mika Spiljak arrived in Beijing today as head of a Yugoslav Trade Union delegation, for a visit to the People's Republic of China until February 15. The Yugoslav Trade Union delegation will conduct talks in Beijing with representatives of Chinese trade unions on the promotion of cooperation between the two organizations. It will also become acquainted with socio-political developments in China and will exchange views on the international workers' movement.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL VIEWS CURRENT TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU301320 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1232 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

["SFRY-CSSR: Trade According to Plan"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 January--According to the trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the volume of their trade should amount to $4.2 billion in the 1976-80 period. Their trade in the last 4 years amounted to $3.4 billion (81 percent of the total planned for the 5-year period), providing real prospects that the plan will be fulfilled by the end of the current year, the Belgrade journal EKONOMSKA POLITIKA reports.

Under the current 5-year agreement on commodity trade and trade in services, in 1979 the value of the industrial production cooperation between the two countries amounted to $400 million (45 percent of the planned volume). As is estimated, this form of cooperation will become the backbone of the entire economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia. A separate agreement signed by the two countries recently determines the conditions of the joint exploitation of the Yugoslav oil pipeline. Under this agreement Czechoslovakia's participation in this projects amounts to $25.5 million. The construction of a gas pipeline through Czechoslovakia's territory for Yugoslavia's needs has been completed. Yugoslavia participated with a total of $16 million in the financing of this project. Until now the iron and steel industry has been the main factor of the trade in the form of industrial production cooperation but now this industry is yielding its place to capital construction since the results of the realization of the plan in the first 4 years have not come up to expectations.

The commodity trade between the two countries in 1979 amounted to $1.04 billion (the Yugoslav exports amounted to $520.2 million and the Yugoslav imports amounted to $519.1 million). An analysis of the realization of trade by individual branches of the economy shows that the highest amount was reached in the field of raw materials and semifinished products ($198.6 million), followed by that of services ($112 million) and so on by that of machines and equipment ($96 million), consumer goods ($84.2 million) and agricultural and food products ($29.2 million). In 1979 Yugoslavia mainly imported from Czechoslovakia raw materials and semifinished products ($295 million), machines and equipment ($158.6 million), consumer goods ($42.5 million) and so forth.

As has been planned in 1980 Yugoslavia will import from Czechoslovakia 450,000 to 650,000 tons of coking coal, 870,000 tons of ore and 500,000 tons of semifinished rolled products. In the same year it will export to Czechoslovakia mainly zinc, aluminum and lead. There are good prospects for production cooperation in the machine building industry, the electrical industry and tool manufacturing as well as in the production of rail transport vehicles and the industry of agricultural machines (tractors and excavators) and in agriculture. A considerable increase in the volume of trade is anticipated in the field of consumer goods, including primarily textile products, products of the clothing industry, knitted products, footwear and household electrical appliances.

As regards the noncommodity sphere, it is realistic to expect an improvement in the cooperation in the spheres of tourism, transport services and construction industry, the Belgrade journal EKONOMSKA POLITIKA notes.

TITO BESTOWS AWARD ON RADOSAVLJEVIC ON BIRTHDAY

LD012110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, bestowed the order of Hero of Socialist Labor on Dobrivoje Bobi Radosavljevic on the occasion of his 65th birthday and many years of revolutionary work, as well as for his exceptional merits in the organization and building of socialist self-managing society and his especially important contribution to the general development and strengthening of the SFRY's independence.

KURTOVIC REVIEWS LCY, SAWPY ROLES IN POLITICAL WORK

LD051052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at which the experience of the work of LCY Central Committee delegations and delegates at the SAWPY Federal Conference was discussed, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, devoted his report to the coordination of work within our mass political organization. On the basis of experience so far, Kurtovic emphasized, it seems to me that we can say that the organization of practical political work by League of Communists forums and organizations in the Socialist Alliance and in various forms of its activity--from sections upwards--is contributing to the development of necessary actions. It is contributing to what we said at the 11th LCY Congress is the basic creativity and action which, in my view, is most significant at the moment. Similarly, it is also significant and very important for this to contribute to overcoming instances or the practice of transmissionism which is rather prominent and this, you must understand, applies not only to League of Communist organizations and its forums, but also to the Socialist Alliance. This also contributes to overcoming tendencies towards parallelism in the Socialist Alliance and considering the Socialist Alliance as some kind of parallel organization rather than the organized action of man and society as a whole. Much of what will also appear in the ideological sphere in the coming period objectively depends on such action and this specific activity. At the same time these are the preconditions for the more active role of people and their ability to be expressed as a whole. Without action all this, objectively viewed, cannot be overcome. It cannot be overcome by some kind of lectures or explanations, for it is not a question of people's characteristics, but of the objective position in which people sometimes find themselves and the conditions in which they fight for self-management interests.

The delegations and delegates of League of Communists forums in conferences, sections, councils and other forms of the Socialist Alliance's work play a great role in this, for they introduce or should introduce the specific action of the given forums and organizations. Of course, other organizations also play a significant role in this sense, but today the main subject of discussion is the activity of League of Communists forum delegates and delegations. Their basic task in the Socialist Alliance is to start initiatives which arise from the given League of Communists forums and organizations and also at the same time to give the given League of Communists forum insight into ideopolitical trends in the Socialist Alliance, the delegate system and the overall political system.

I think that experience with delegates and delegations to SAWP, the presidium and sections, as well as in other form of work, is positive, so that now we need to strengthen this work and achieve a greater degree of coordination and activity.

Nevertheless, in my view the basic thing is that this was a significant contribution in the past and that this initiative--I will call it conditionally a functional one--has already produced certain results. Declarations, of which there were many at various times, have been well received and have encouraged real action in the Socialist Alliance. It had an effect on making the basis of thinking analytical and contributed to the democratization of discussions, as well as to the further development of work organization in the Federal Conference itself. It made the Federal Conference bodies more effective and specific, so that discussions were not wasted in generalities, and SAWP bodies did not transmit mechanically what had been developed for a long time in the forum, so that work was as direct and specific as possible.

The specific proposals and suggestions were also welcome, so that we were not able to disregard them in our activity.

Also used were materials from LCY Central Committee sessions and those of its presidium and commissions. There were numerous direct contacts and consultations with responsible people in preparations for meeting and so forth, starting from the preparation of the SAWPY Federal Conference session and onwards. All this is encouraging and points out the lines along which we need to develop further action. In my view, this should be the theme of our discussion today, particularly from the viewpoint of continuing to build up the Socialist Alliance as a front of united action.

Delegates from the LCY Central Committee and its organs at the Federal Conference need to develop their action even more, to take more of an initiative and be more interested, from the level of ideas right up to policy implementation. On the subject of establishing the conclusions of forums, I would like on this occasion to stress especially that the initiative of forums as well as initiatives by individuals should be developed. There have been many party forum meetings and discussions on tasks but there has not been a single idea for the Socialist Alliance or an initiative for action to be carried out in it. We must ask ourselves the question of what this means from the viewpoint of the League of Communists' leading role and the situation as regards the League of Communists' leadership of the front. Above all this can also lead to certain negative phenomena in the Socialist Alliance itself, not to speak of what this means from the viewpoint of the League of Communists' leading role and its realization in today's conditions.

When man is increasingly active many ideas can be produced at this point, at the stage of setting out conclusions, and a certain kind of concretization and division of labor can be carried out. For example, when we were discussing the reform of education at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Edvard Kardelj proposed after the discussion of principles that the discussion should no longer be carried on at the Presidium session, but that it should be transferred to the SAWPY Federal Conference. And this is what we did. I think that this is a good example demonstrating which path we should take in this "division of labor." I have already used the term "division of labor" once, in view of the fact that this is the subject of discussion. It is not a question of dividing up sectors or dividing certain activities according to who does what, but rather of the practical business which in the nature of things belongs to the Socialist Alliance. It is a question of the nature of the action and the nature of decisionmaking by communists with the people. Without this, decisionmaking cannot be carried out with the people, unless these things are discussed at the relevant places, whether it is a question of the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, some kind of society or association, or some other place. In this sense then, we use the term "division of labor", although it is clear that it is not quite adequate. Unfortunately, however, we have still not invented many other terms in our work methods yet and we have not defined them more closely.

Such action will make Socialist Alliance bodies more socially useful and involved. I should say that without such work here, at the Federation, it is more difficult to develop it at the grassroots, for as well as a certain kind of imitation there is also something objective which directs people and organizations how to work, which means that we need to bear all these shortcomings more in mind. In this case work in the Socialist Alliance will be more rational and whatever really needs to be united in action will be. This is particularly significant in setting out programs and on further mutual information exchanges on standpoints, foreign policy and so forth.

Information activity should also be as useful as possible; it is not a question of some kind of status or degree of trust, but of elementary preconditions for work. This current status of information activity needs to be placed on a rational, practical basis, for in my view it is not as good as it should be.

It must be placed on a strict businesslike basis and proceed from the origin of the idea and tasks for whose realization we are fighting. I am not saying that there are not some good elements in organization but that they must be positioned and organized much more realistically. If some texts cannot be given in the original, then at least everythi that is of interest to a given organ or organization should be given from the texts. This should be the obligation of those who have this material at their disposal. But we cannot go further into such fine details today.

As well as uniting creative work there is also significance in uniting action in the struggle against some negative phenomena which we meet. We must agree more closely and even carry out a division of work on some specific actions and issues in the sense of which I have spoken. For example, we now need to work out more specifically an action on economy. The question is, what should be undertaken in political action and what should be initiated and resolved in the system, assemblies or elsewhere. Obviously, organizations cannot collect wastepaper (and in some quarters even this is proposed), but nevertheless there must be an initiative to find suitable solutions in the system which would lead to something new in practice. The question is raised of why we have inadequate economic incentives both for this and some other actions. Now, for example, emphasis is placed on various forms of squandering, such as questions connected with work and lack of work--economic incentive measures, unfulfilled work agreements, privatization, expansion of administration, paper-mania, entertainment expenses and excessive journeys, excessive daily expenses, luxury, too many meetings in work time, political tourism, celebrations and the resources spent on them, official cars and a mania for badges.

In the action we need to find common denominators for these phenomena and to seek solutions for them, in order to have a successful influence on their elimination and to bring them within realistic limits. Such a detailed presentation to the public, in my view, only paints a black picture and has little effect, although it is worth criticizing bad instances and excesses and to curb them in practice. Nor should we ask ourselves here whether or not this is the case but on the basis of experience to date it is obviously necessary to deal with these questions more specifically and to study them more, and at the same time to solve them successfully.

We also need to relate to some other phenomena in a similar way. For example, the facts presented at the consultative meeting of public attorneys of self-management demonstrate the rather widespread violations of the constitution and law. There are very many complaints, not to mention instances of impoliteness and lack of consideration in conduct towards workers. This must interest us more and more. What should be done, in view of the fact that in our practice we usually do not bear these elements in mind sufficiently, but only speak in general terms about breaking the law? We, and especially the executive organs, must go one step further in spelling out action if we want it to be generally effective enough at the current level of development of society.

The question of whether we are insuring such interconnected action promptly is also significant, although I do not wish to start guessing whether we are doing so. For, as Edvard Kardelj said at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the force of the League of Communists does not depend on declarations and formulated resolutions but on carrying out policy and, of course, on much else as well on the same basis. But sometimes people do not even know that there is something to be implemented and they need to be helped and we need to be sufficiently organized to be able to help them. It seems to me that this is also a topical question now as well as that of whether we are helping the broad membership and people in general enough in our current activity.

Specifically, do certain forums of the League of Communists help given organizations and where is the place of the delegations in all this? Currently there are also some initiatives which cannot be adopted more extensively, for individual organizations themselves cannot render them sufficiently popular to get them accepted. The reason for this is also significant.

In my view, we also need certain analytical explanations in this sphere. Perhaps these things might be successfully discussed in the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School at Kumrovec, and perhaps KOMUNIST might also discuss them fruitfully, as well as some other periodicals. Whatever the case, we need to look at these questions more; not in forums so much as in the variety of other aspects of work.

Directness as regards cooperation in the front is of enormous significance and it seems that there is still not enough such directness. Here the place of the delegation is certainly significant. Members of the LCY Central Committee should also make greater use of the organs of the Socialist Alliance as a platform for many standpoints; why should we only do this in some aktivs which we have created in many places and which are organized rather arbitrarily? The Socialist Alliance appears as action but at the same time as a platform as well. Now we have the practice of the aktiv for foreign policy questions at the SAWPY Federal Conference enabling the most responsible people involved in foreign policy to speak but also enabling this to be transferred as action to the popular universities and organizations and elsewhere. Howeve., we still need to develop this form of activity much more. When we speak of the practice of aktivs it is worth saying that the Socialist Alliance Conference, expanded or otherwise developed, can be its own kind of aktiv. Surely it is better to speak there than in an aktiv which is arbitrarily composed, often by the will of certain individuals; in any case it is not statutory. True, we do not exclude even this form of discussion in certain circumstances but this is something which we will have to stabilize as an institution of political action and an institution of political public opinion.

A passive attitude towards the Socialist Alliance is also still quite widely expressed. Because of this we do not make sufficient use of our resources in both the external and internal spheres. More precisely, we do not make use of all the resources of the system, the resources of our social attitude. For example, we do not even make enough use of the possible international links of the Socialist Alliance. Not enough actions are initiated even at the LCY Central Committee in this sense. There are even artificial divisions over significant action in the international sphere. Nor is there enough expert help from some of our institutions, or else it is help which is rather out of date. There is not, then, enough action to intensify all these possibilities which exist.

This is even more pronounced in the internal sphere, where the most urgent questions do not appear on the Socialist Alliance agenda, such as various internal political effects, both positive and negative; and actions relating to national defense and social self-protection would be even more effective if they were organized in more detail in the Socialist Alliance, and if the details of this action came more to the fore in the Socialist Alliance as well. It is clear that the League of Communists directly manages this action and must do so; after all, it has been clearly stated at our congresses that there is some work which the party must do directly and operatively, but this does not mean that other organs are excluded.

It is only a case of a different approach to these questions, viewed in terms of method. Or, for example, the struggle against bureaucratism, in my view, is not sufficiently at the center of action in the Socialist Alliance.

If this is needed anywhere, especially since it is a question of the delegate system and the destructive action of dogmatists which has been activated recently, then it is needed in the Socialist Alliance; why should this not be discussed in the given environments? Sometimes it is difficult for us to find someone to report on some things in the Socialist Alliance, and this role of reporter is avoided for some reasons. We must discover what these reasons are. Perhaps it is ultra-radicalism; if there is a place for its discussion then it is surely in the Socialist Alliance, on some kind of platform in a section--not only in the forum, of course. It is similar in the case of would-be Marxist demagogy in the form of classism which we often encounter. All in all, it is as if the topical political moment is lacking in the Socialist Alliance. Without this it is not fit for its own constitutional function and does not insure the conditions for people's initiative. This is a basic point in the Constitution in relation to the Socialist Alliance and it is also connected with the conditions under which the delegate system can operate, for the Socialist Alliance is the basis of action of this system. Sometimes even delicate questions of propaganda develop and they are discussed without the Socialist Alliance; in my view, this is unnecessary.

At the 11th LCY Congress Comrade Tito said that he saw the basic socialization of the press precisely in the Socialist Alliance.

With this in mind, the question arises: Where then does discussion take place with a person if it is not in the sociopolitical organizations? Where, then, does action end? It begins in the forums, but if it does not go out to people and develop in organizations then the question arises of where it ends in some cases. In these cases, then, it is interrupted. Currently there are several very topical questions connected with the disturbance of peace in the world, various economic solutions in our country, relations between republics and provinces, particularly in the case of the new medium-term plan and so forth. All this, and much else, needs to find the broadest place in Socialist Alliance organizations. We are particularly interested in the plan and the organization and realization of the role of the person and subjective forces in general.

Because of this, and not only because of this, the Socialist Alliance is reaching a situation in which tendencies towards both transmission and parallel organization are developed more easily, which we stressed at the beginning. Of particular concern is the fact that in this case there is no human element in the action, which is, after all, why the Socialist Alliance exists. This, then, is the basic thing which we should bear in mind. Without creative action and the creation of new content such tendencies cannot be eliminated. Without action democratic institutions or democracy in general cannot work well and this is one of the most important questions in the work of the Socialist Alliance and self-management democracy in general. I think that even the most delicate questions can and must be made public, wherever there are the conditions for this. Then the action will be effective; thus we shall be relying most consistently on working people, for, in my view, there are not many state secrets. Naturally, we will not reveal state and similar secrets, but there is much that does not fall into this category and it should be discussed in public.

The unification of work at the level of the social community has also become a very topical question. Often one is reproached because of the need to be directly involved in some almost technical business connected with a certain situation when in Socialist Alliance sections and some other places, even at the Federation. However, this question also arises: If our system is united then the social action in which everyone is naturally independent is also united.

Bureaucratism appears in a united form and the struggle against it must be politically united, but everyone is independent in it, just as the SAWPY Federal Conference is not the extended arm of republican and provincial organizations, and just as here they are not uniting their action or exchanging experiences. Numerous examples have been cited of our not achieving suitable resul s without such democratically united action. Therefore, we need to unite both the basis and action on our principles and to take the whole front with us in this activity. How else is it possible to overcome certain instances of isolationism, among other things, instances of isolationism which are prevalent on the market, if everyone works on his own small sector, we have said, of almost technical work in his political sphere? We must to into action, from federation level down to the basic organization.

Among other things, the action must contribute to this, although, of course, it cannot solve all questions. Many other systematic solutions are also necessary but united action can contribute, above all, to the creation of an atmosphere in which we can peacefully resolve matters. In my view, the coordination bodies for the stabilization of the economy which were recently established are a great step forward. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has taken here a step which shows in the long term the value of uniting action and what turning towards the person means in general. We should follow this path, using this as valuable experience.

The Socialist Alliance everywhere must lead to the center of the system, with the LCY leading the Socialist Alliance. This is our well-known principle carried out in practice, but it must be achieved only by everyday practical work in several forms. At the moment we are rather one-sided in this action. This is the democratic strengthening of the League of Communists' leading role and a more pronounced presence of the party in political life everywhere. We must constantly carry out what we say, that the LCY is at the head of the Socialist Alliance, and we must devel , this creativeness. I am not sure that we have worked out all the premises in this sphere and this seems to us to be slackness in the work of not only the social organization but also, in my view, of the League of Communists as well. We especially need to consider what we mean by the strenthening of the League of Communists' leading role in the current phase; for example, in the case of the ideological struggle. If we do not strengthen the ideological struggle now, we will certainly not contribute enough to the strengthening of the League of Communists' leading role, for a certain element exerts certain pressures in general. The strengthening of the ideological struggle also means the independence of everyone in action.

The theory and practice of noninterference and the lack of initiative in the work of sociopolitical organizations can mean giving up action in the Socialist Alliance, which is the most frequent occurrence. This at the same time is a weakening of the League of Communists' leading role. Of course, I am referring to democratic initiative, the democratism of which we are speaking, when it is a question of the League of Communists attitude towards social organizations. That is why we say that information about the ideas and about everything which is discussed at the LCY Central Committee and all its bodies can contribute to successful work in the Socialist Alliance and the avoidance of mistakes, as well as to creative and intensive, rather than one-sided, work.

The idea and practice of communists' action and method of operation, as if there were no other organizations--which sometimes happens in some places--or entering into action directly or by shortcuts, is not useful and does not mobilize others but rather makes them passive. This is still a rather widespread practice. However, it is one thing when this is necessary, for sometimes this has to be done if there is no other way, but it is another thing when it is unnecessary.

In this sense too the Socialist Alliance is organized and capable of taking action; but considerably more must be introduced into it. It is the duty of all who work in it directly to do this. But from the nature of the front, it turns out that all others also proceed thus. Without this, the Socialist Alliance is acting one-sidedly, and then the League of Communists work is not good either. At a meeting around this very table Edvard Kardelj said that the raising of questions in the Socialist Alliance is in its way a stimulus for the League of Communists itself; even if some questions then "fail" in the Socialist Alliance this will mobilize the League of Communists into working out its own action.

Our aim, then, is to strengthen the unity and role of the masses in solving the most topical questions. The strengthening of our action is the burning question of the present moment. This means that we must be more businesslike and critical in our approach; and here we need to be united. In our work method we need to overcome tendencies towards etatism, of giving only directives which are dependent on the force of authority and of not going into action, tendencies towards solving everything in a narrow and closed circle of state and other organs.

In the current phase, communists are influencing the integration of the country, proceeding on the basis of the interests of all the nations and nationalities and all the republics and provinces. All this will enable us to view life more realistically and to eliminate what is negative in forum work. Of course, we need forum work, but we need it cleansed of much that is not fruitful in it. All these are questions closely related to the work of delegates and delegations of the LCY Central Committee in the SAWPY Federal Conference and this interests us now, just as it will interest us in future, for we cannot discuss them separately from these and similar questions, said Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

REPORT ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD051752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["Report on the Work of the Federal Executive Council--A High Level of Cooperation With the Republics and Provinces Has Been Attained"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In the period between May 1978 and the end of 1979 the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and the federal administration carried out important tasks and business entrusted to them by the SFRY Constitution, federal laws and by other federal provisions and general acts of the SFRY Assembly. This is stated in the report on the work of the FEC submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today.

This report is expected to be discussed during the next few weeks by several committees of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly. This work is part and parcel of the so-called control function of the SFRY Assembly, which is acquiring an increasingly important role in our assembly work and activity.

The laws on the foundations of the system of state administration and on the FEC, on the foundations of social councils and also on some other systemic laws are particularly important for the work of the FEC and the federal administration and also for the work of state administration as a whole. These laws ensure, it is believed, further democratization of authority and administration of social business, as well as the elimination of discrepancies between the construction of our system and institutions of state authority in our society and the attained changes in the system of socioeconomic relations. It should be said, however, that the new laws are not yet fully applied and there is a considerable amount of overlapping between the old and the new.

The FEC makes the assessment that despite obvious shortcomings and weaknesses in some areas, the federal organs of administration and federal organizations, basically speaking, successfully carried out their tasks and business despite difficulties in their work and despite complex conditions. With regard to the implementation of constitutional duties and the duties laid down by law, the FEC paid greatest attention to the implementation of its role which is that of the executive organ of the SFRY assembly. What is particularly important is that the FEC and the federal administration have attained a high level of cooperation and coordination of its stands with those of the republics and provinces. Constant efforts were made to develop this practice as fully as possible and to promote it in keeping with constitutional and legal solutions.

The FEC is working intensively on the implementation of the law on the foundations of the state administration system, in fact on the transformation of the state administration as a whole. Some tasks in this area have not yet been carried out. This is a long-term process but specific results have already been registered. For instance, four republics have adopted their own legislation on state administration. When the remaining republics have done this, the process of normative regulation of this matter will be rounded out. The problems referred to will no doubt be overcome more easily during the period ahead through the consolidation of the process of opening all organs and institutions to the creative democratic influence of organized socialist forces.

The FEC makes the assessment that as far as the discharge of commitments towards the SFRY Assembly and FEC programs are concerned, the responsibility of the federal administration has improved. However, there are still lapses in exceeding deadlines, in infringing on standing order stipulations, etc. The FEC has oriented itself mainly toward the method of work which makes it possible for the most important decisions to be adopted with the participation of the delegate structure of the SFRY Assembly. This method of work has produced good results. However, there are cases when the quality of the proffered materials is not of a required standard and the material is unsuitable for discussion in the delegate base, or confidentiality is taken too far, or the application of emergency procedure is excessive.... However, all these things can be overcome without major difficulties and are already being overcome in daily contacts between representatives of the SFRY Assembly and of the FEC.

In assessing trends with regard to the overall number of personnel employed in the federal administration, the FEC notes that during the past 18 months there has been no substantial increase in the number of employees, either in top positions or in expert services and administration. In mid-1979 it was envisaged, as per establishment, that the federal administration should employ 16,856 employees, whereas 14,735 posts of work had been filled, which is just over 87 percent.

It is noted that some federal organs of administration and federal organizations have not yet coordinated internal organizations and rationalization of business in keeping with their province of work. There is, however, also the impact of a more consistent implementation of the FEC stance that the number of employees in the federal administration should not go up except in the cases when these organs and organizations are given new tasks. The positive tendency regarding the slowing down in the growth of the number of employees is obvious. The qualification structure of the employees has improved as well. Employment in so-called top positions has been slowed down in particular. In mid-1978 the establishment in federal organs and organizations stood at 261 top positions, but only 200 of these posts or 76.62 percent were filled. At the end of September 1979 the establishment stood at 267 top posts, of which 226 or 84.46 percent were filled, which means that the number of employees in top positions has increased by only 13 percent, or 26 persons.

CROATIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS, PLANS

LD051200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Speaking today at the session of the republican Central Committee, Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council, stressed that in Croatia in 1979 there was a more specific, more responsible and more organized approach to the elimination of the consequences of economic instability. Listing some of these favorable results, Flekovic said that last year, for the first time since 1975 the trend toward a reduction in the share of organizations of associated labor in the income realized was halted, that relations in general and joint consumption were brought into line with the distribution of the social product, that general balance sheets of the republic and of the sociopolitical community began to be worked out and used, that there was more responsible decisionmaking on investments and that with the new republican systemic legislation the foundations of the further development of some social activities were established. In Flekovic's assessment a greater awareness of our economic situation became noticeable as well as greater responsibility by individuals, organs and organizations.

The Central Committee met today to discuss and adopt the plan of activity of this republic's League of Communists' organization in the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization. When the session began Central Committee members welcomed with applause Milka Planinc's proposal to send a greetings telegram to Comrade Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY.

"There is no greater joy for the members of our League of Communists, for the working class and for our people than your speedy recovery and return to regular business," the telegram says. Members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia are telling Comrade Tito that in today's debate they have been guided by his words, words tested in practice, and that there are no unsurmountable difficulties when one goes into action united and resolute.

"We will manifest our gratitude to you in our firm resolve also to do so now in order that we might successfully continue the socialist revolution which you launched and which you are leading today," the telegram says. In it members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia express their wish that President Tito might recover as soon as possible and return to his regular business for the well-being of all our nations and nationalities and of all mankind.

In his introductory report Petar Flekovic recalled that the League of Communists had been clearly stressing in its recent documents that economic instability is a long-term problem whose origins lie in socioeconomic relations. The main feature is the alienation of income and accumulation from workers and the working class. Whenever we have not been energetic enough in the implementation of socialist self-management in one sphere or another or in society as a whole, influences of the old socioeconomic relations have emerged which manifest themselves in the economy in the well known way. In Flekovic's words, in the past few years we have been encountering phenomena of liberalism and haphazardness precisely because of the diminished firmness of subjective forces in the practical struggle for the implementation of ideopolitical orientations, all of which is conducive to a return to obsolete relations. This is particularly manifest in the sphere of investments and of economic relations with other countries.

Flekovic stressed that the strategy of our development must be based on the orientation toward exports of goods and services, and that this must be one of our basic orientations this year also.

Speaking on the whole complex of the Socialist Republic of Croatia's economic relations with other countries, Flekovic pointed out the significant difference between so-called temporary measures of the implementation of the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces and according to which Croatia should realize a payments surplus of $100 million and the stance of the Republic of Croatia, according to which a payments deficit of $368 million would be reached.

Saying that nearly all republics are reporting the need for a larger deficit, Flekovic asked the question whether on this basis an agreement may be reached. And what would such an agreement represent anyway--to achieve an agree[illegible]n the distribution of the deficit and not an agreement on an increase in exports, [illegible]ovic said.

The next important issue regarding the reaching of agreement on the foreign exchange and payments balance, in Flekovic's words, refers to oil, and this is because in the foreign exchange and payments balance of the Socialist Republic of Croatia this year the value of oil imports from the convertible currency market amounts to $1 billion and represents 31.8 percent of all commodity imports from the convertible market. Croatia sees the solution in a combined and integrated oil industry of Yugoslavia, which among oil producers, and combined and integrated with agriculture, the construction industry, equipment and shipbuilders, should find possibilities for exports of our goods to these countries as well as for developing new products.

Ending his introductory report, Flekovic said that political responsibility and the need for concrete activity of the League of Communists of Croatia are exceptionally important for several reasons. First of all, a political climate about the need for sobering up after a roaring investment mania, imports euphoria and consumer mentality which is not in line with our real material possibilities should also be created. Though the enormity of the problem facing us is being increasingly grasped, there is silence in many areas. The general situation and the situation in individual organizations of associated labor has not been examined and there are no actions. Some of the organizations and leaderships are turning to self-managing interest communities, the Economic Chamber, the Croatian Assembly and the Central Committee.

Illusions are still being harbored about state organs and political organizations nevertheless creating space for greater imports. All [illegible] is means that in our political action we will clash with the state of conscious[illegible] in our own ranks. In the end, Flekovic said, what is necessary in this process is a decisive action by the League of Communists in harmonizing interests in their own environment and with all other self-managing subjects. Should there be no such actions, elements of disunity, inactivity and passive behavior would emerge.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, stressed that the tasks before us require the full activity of the League of Communists as well as of trade union organizations and other sociopolitical organizations. In his words, this activity must first and foremost be pursued in the delegate system which represents the social base for the overcoming of discrepancies referred to at the session.

One of the last speakers was Karlo Bilic, who pointed out the need for improving the income-based position of the exporting industry and for which also a more realistic foreign rate of exchange is necessary. In saying this, he was one of many other speakers in the debate who stressed the significance of the policy of a realistic foreign exchange rate. Ivan Marusic also pointed out the unfavorable position of active exporters and the consequences of administrative measures in this sphere. He corroborated this by citing the example of Prvomajska. This Zagreb collective has already contracted exports for this year worth 470 million dinars, this being 28 percent more than in the preceding year.

In the first 2 months, however, Prvomajska will be able to import only 30 percent of the necessary production material and there is the danger, therefore, that 1,500 workers will soon be left without jobs and that the planned exports will be halved.

In summing up the debate, Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, recalled that this is not the first debate at this forum on stabilization and that stabilization will continue to be at the center of the forum's attention.

In her words, the speakers in the debate endorsed the strategic orientation of the plan of activity in implementing the economic stabilization policy. The basis of this plan is the crucial issues which could lead out of the present difficulties and this can and must be done by one's own forces. Illusions about someone else being able to do this, about someone else implementing the system should be abandoned. This calls for far greater activity of the League of Communists and this means gaining the mastery over spheres where associated labor has not yet gained control.

Milka Planinc concluded that the causes of instability go much deeper and that we will not resolve them until we have overcome the gap between the proclaimed orientation and the practical state of affairs.

Members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia then adopted the decision on the distribution of income from membership fees for this year as well as the decision on the financial resources for the work of the Central Committee and the statutary commission for this year.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES TO RISE BY 13 PERCENT IN 1980

LD051720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 5 (TANJUG)--Manufacturer prices of industrial products will be allowed an overall increase of 13 percent in Yugoslavia this year. The retail prices increase has been limited to 19 percent and the service prices increase to 12 percent.

The price-increase ceilings are set in a social compact on the 1980 price policy signed by the Yugoslav Federal Government and the governments of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces. Under the compact, the federal, republican and provincial governments take on the obligation to take measures to ensure in 1980 a lower growth rate than last year.

Last year, retail prices increased by 24 percent and the costs of living, by 23 percent.

The social compact defines the general price policy, but the core of the Yugoslav price system are self-management agreements of directly interested working organizations. The recently passed law on prices and the social compact on the 1980 price policy further stimulate the above price system.

A very significant novelty envisaged under the new social compact are referendums at which citizens will have their say on the prices of municipal and other services in their communes.

The competent price administrations allowed only a few price increases during the last few months of 1979 and in January, 1980. In an interview appearing in the Yugoslav daily POLITIKA today, Yugoslav Federal Price Administration Director Zoran Pupovac states that the overall economic stabilization efforts in the country will by the middle of the year stabilize the supply and demand in Yugoslavia which will favourably reflect on prices.